The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Paris Peace Conference Likely to be Successful.

Settlement of the Tax Collection Disturbances in Italy.

Debate on Private War Claims in the United States Senate.

Vote of the House to Repeal the Tenure-of-Office Act.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

No Doubt Entertained of the Success of the Peace Conference.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 11.

The indications of the first day's session of the Conference on the Eastern question leave little if any doubt of ultimate success. The Turkish Government, through its representative, consented to maintain the present status until the close of the Conference. It is the general impression that but one more session will be held, and that war between Turkey and Greece will be obviated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, Jan. 11.

The Sublime Porte has officially congratulated the people of the Danubian Principalities on their loyalty during the recent crisis.

ITALY.

Suppression of the Tax Disturbances.

FLORENCE, Monday, Jan. 11.

The recent disturbances in various parts of the Kingdom, fomented by reactionists, have been suppressed. The unpopular taxes are now being collected without difficulty.

FRANCE.

Estimates of the Minister of Finance—The Emperor Congratulated.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 11.

The budget of M. MAGNE, the Minister of Finance, has been made public. It shows that the floating debt has been reduced two millions of francs during the past year. The estimates of the Minister for the fiscal year 1870 promise an excess of 86,000,000 francs in receipts over expenditures, which surplus is to be devoted to reducing the extraordinary budget, and 42,000,000 francs are to be made applicable to the redemption of Rentes. M. MAGNE congratulates the country on the return of public confidence and the general resumption of industrial pursuits, and concludes by declaring that the gratitude of the nation is due to the Emperor for removing the only cause of rupture between European Powers and of international and domestic distrust.

PORTUGAL.

A New Ministry to be Formed.

LISBON, Monday, Jan. 11.

The Duke of Saldanha has been summoned to Lisbon to form a new Ministry.

SPAIN.

More Troops to be Sent to Cuba.

MADRID, Monday, Jan. 11.

Additional troops are to be sent to Cuba, and will sail from Cadiz in a short time.

CUBA.

Prominent Citizens of Havana Gone to Confer with the Revolutionists.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 11.

A Commission of influential citizens of Havana, native Cubans and prominent members of the Liberal Party, left this city yesterday on the steamer Montezuma for Nuevitas, on their way to Bayamo, to meet the revolutionary leaders and attempt to bring about a compromise for the restoration of peace. Among the members of the Commission are Señors JOSE ARMAS, HONTURICO, TAMAGO and RODRIGUEZ, well-known friends of reform and liberal institutions.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Loss of the Brig A. R. Dunlap—Fire at Ottawa.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 11.

The loss of the brig *A. R. Dunlap*, from Boston to this port, with thirteen lives, is fully confirmed. Portions of the wreck and one body, recognized as MRS. TALBOT, have floated ashore. The wreck occurred off Haney's Head, Prospect Bay, thirty miles from here.

Hon. Mr. HOWE leaves for Portland to-morrow, to meet Hon. Mr. ROSE, on his way to England. It is rumored that if matters can be satisfactorily arranged with the British and Dominion Houses of Commons, Mr. HOWE will take an appointment as President of the Privy Council. Hon. Mr. MCCLELAN accompanies Mr. HOWE.

OTTAWA, Monday, Jan. 11.

A fire broke out in the Ottawa County Court-house, at Aylmer, this morning, consuming the entire building. All the papers and records were saved. The roof of the jail caught fire, but was extinguished without much damage.

OTTAWA, Monday, Jan. 11.

The first quarterly report of the insurance companies licensed to do business in Canada is published. It contains the names of thirty-two companies. The total amount of deposits is $[illegible].

The bank returns for December show the total assets $86,141,233. Four banks in Nova Scotia and three in New-Brunswick give no returns.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Jan. 11.

The *Herald* of to-day contains a protest of JAMES F. CLARK, J. N. MCCULLOUGH and B. F. JONES, Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, against the action of the new Board of Directors, taken Jan. 6, consisting of resolutions making a scrip dividend of fifteen per cent.; such dividend of two per cent.; issuing $5,000,000 bonds; abrogating all existing by-laws, and empowering the Executive Committee to make new ones; creating a financial agent with the right to hold the funds of the Company without giving bonds; double-tracking the road, and appropriating $350,000 to be placed in the hands of the financial agent to pay attorneys' fees, &c.

Bishop Duggan and the Catholic Clergy of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 11.

Current rumor says Father MCMULLEN, who went to Rome, two months ago, to complain against Bishop DUGGAN, of this diocese, has obtained an order from the Propaganda citing the Bishop to appear before the Council to show cause why he removed Fathers MCMULLEN, ROLES and MCGOVERN.

Light-houses and Signals for the California Coast Demanded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 11.

The Board of Underwriters and Chamber of Commerce have adopted a memorial to the Light-house Board at Washington, asking that immediate action be taken toward locating light-houses and signals on Points Año-Nuevo, Reyes, Arenas, and Pigeon. The memorial shows that within the radius which would be illuminated by the erection of light-houses on either Pigeon Point or Point New-Year, nine vessels have been wrecked and a million and a quarter dollars' worth of property destroyed. Fifty-one lives are known to have been lost during the same period. Twelve vessels have gone ashore on Points Arenas and Reyes, involving a loss of over $325,000.

FRESHET.

Rise in the Hudson River at Albany—Considerable Damage to Property.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 11.

The water in the river is rising slowly and a severe storm of rain and hail prevails. No heavy inundation is apprehended, but owing to a remarkably strong current that sets in from the east side of the river north of the city, and which pours into the basin in great volume, very serious damage is being done to property on the pier between the east end of the Columbia-street bridge and the cut through which passes the Hudson River and Harlem Railroad ferry-boats. Buildings Nos. 77, 78 and 79, which were occupied by A. VAN SANTVOORD and by SCHUYLER, VOSBURG & BRIGGS as large offices and storehouses, are almost ruined, the west wall having fallen. The contents, mostly flour, belonging to WATERMAN & BURLE, was nearly all got out before nightfall. The west wall of No. 80 has also caved in. This was a six-story brick building belonging to S. P. WASHBURN, of West Troy. It was filled with oats, belonging to TROWBRIDGE & CROSBY, and a cargo of wheat belonging to E. GAY & CO.; also with barley, a large quantity of which is lost. No. 81, occupied by TROWBRIDGE & CROSBY, is also damaged, the west wall being badly cracked and the foundation is apparently sapped. This is a new building, and cost $25,000. It stands upon thickly-studded piles driven into the bed of the river some thirty feet. The walls are twenty-four inches thick. This building contains a large quantity of grain belonging to various parties. Nos. 83 and 83, formerly PAYNE's steam flour mill, is also in great danger. It contains 5,000 barrels of flour and 11,000 bushels of barley belonging to JOHN TWEDDLE, and grain owned by several firms. The property lost, together with that still in danger, is valued at over $300,000. The water seems to be undermining the whole stretch of the pier south from Columbia-street bridge to the railroad ferry-cut. In the Patten mill and elevator are some 200,000 bushels of grain, and although the walls of this building are still apparently firm, the engine in the engine-room has settled several inches.

More Outrages by the Kuklux in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Jan. 11.

A band of Kuklux made a raid into Livingston, Overton County, Tenn., on the night of Dec. 30. What particular object they had is not known, but they left after a sharp conflict with a party of colored men, forgetting to carry away with them half a dozen horses and their shrouds. The negroes claimed the horses as trophies, and sent them away for safe-keeping. The Kuklux returned on the night of the 2d of January, largely reinforced, and demanded of Mr. LEWIS, United States Attorney, that he should inform them of the disposition of the horses. Mr. LEWIS did not know, and so informed them. They then exacted a promise from him to ascertain, stating that they would return. Some of them visited the town next day, and were very threatening to Mr. LEWIS, who brought the news of the raid to this city. He is trying to get the State authorities to take action on the subject. The Sheriff of Overton has armed a posse of fifty citizens, who await further demonstrations of the Klan.

Celebration of the Missionary Society Anniversary in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated here to-day. The platform was occupied, among others, by Bishops AMES and JANES. Rev. Dr. HARRIS, one of the Secretaries last year, stated that the contributions amounted to $624,187, and the year before to $660,320. He gave the aggregate contributions of each of the five decades, which amounted to $8,661,377 10. The Board had applied all the money to the work, as a rule, but during the war did not enlarge the amount, and the missions stood at the close of the war as they had at the beginning, and at the close there was a surplus of $480,000. When the General Committee met in 1866 they were in debt, and the general appropriations were larger. They are now in debt a little over $100,000, a loan, on which interest is being paid. Bishop JANES, Rev. Dr. CHAPMAN, of Tremont Church, Boston, Rev. Dr. HARE, and Judge REYNOLDS, of New-York, delivered addresses. The subscriptions in all the Methodist churches here yesterday were liberal in aid of the missions.

Three Negroes Hanged by a Vigilance Committee in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Jan. 11.

The Leavenworth *Commercial* says a white man named HAYS was recently murdered at Hays City, Kansas, by three negro soldiers belonging to the Thirty-eighth Infantry. The murderers were arrested and lodged in jail preparatory to trial, but during the night they were taken from prison by the Vigilance Committee and hanged to the nearest tree. Trouble between the white and negro soldiers at Fort Larned has occurred, and conflicts have become so frequent and serious that the negroes had to be removed from the post and stationed a distance from it.

The Florida Legislature.

TALLAHASSEE, Monday, Jan. 11.

In the Senate to-day Mr. KEMMINGER, Republican, was elected President pro tem., defeating PEARCE, colored, and PURMAN. Seven Democrats voted for KEMMINGER, who is Conservative and opposed to impeachment. Nothing was done in the House.

Martial Law in Arkansas Withdrawn.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Jan. 11.

A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* from Little Rock to-night states that Gov. CLAYTON has withdrawn his proclamation of martial law in Columbia and Lafayette Counties, east of Red River.

The Twitchell Murder Case in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 11.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day additional reasons were filed for asking a new trial of TWITCHELL, making nineteen in all.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 11.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for Jan. 12 is as follows, to wit: Nos. 21½, 24½, 54, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 72½, 73, 74 and 75.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHELPS, Ontario Co., N. Y., Jan. 11.—A large fire occurred here last night about midnight, totally destroying the Gibson Block with the exception of one store. The stores which were burned consisted mainly of dry goods and clothing establishments. The fire originated from a stove in the rear of a clothing store. The total loss is estimated at $90,000, on which there is an insurance for about $40,000.

BUFFALO, Jan. 11.—The meeting on 'Change this morning, held to discuss the canal interests of the State, was largely attended. A committee was appointed, and majority and minority resolutions were offered. After considerable discussion, the whole matter was referred back, and the committee is to report fresh resolutions on Wednesday next.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 11.—A fire at Belleville, three miles north of Newark, at 3:30 o'clock this morning destroyed JOSEPH L. WHITFIELD's grocery store, WM. L. JACKSON's (adjacent) stove store, and J. W. DOW's building, occupied as a public hall. NICHOLAS STEVENS' restaurant was partly consumed. The loss is $10,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The Union Christian Convention commenced its session in the Second Presbyterian Church this evening. D. L. MOODY was chosen President, and addresses were delivered by prominent clergymen and laymen of the city. The Convention will continue until Wednesday evening.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—A six feet vein of superior coal has been discovered on the line of the Denver and Pacific Railroad. A dispatch from Denver, Colorado, reports that two men, CISCO and BOARDMAN, were killed by Indians on the Smoky Hill route on Friday.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.—At 6 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the wholesale clothing establishment of FOURMAN, HARRIS, NAME & CO., on Main-street, between Seventh and Eighth, destroying goods to the amount of $20,000, which is fully insured in local and Eastern offices. The building was but slightly damaged.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 11.—Chief Constable HUBBARD has arrested TALBOT, one of the murderers of RANDOLPH and MARTIN last year. TALBOT has turned State's evidence, and reports that his two comrades have escaped.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 11.—NAHUM HOLBROOK, Esq., a prominent citizen of Upton, Mass., about 65 years of age, was found dead in his saw-mill to-day. From the marks on his body it is supposed that he was killed by a slab flying off suddenly, hitting him in the stomach.

WASHINGTON.

Passage in the House of the Bill to Repeal the Tenure-of-Office Act—The Legislative and Executive Appropriation Bill—Virginia Reconstruction.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

The repeal by the House of the Tenure-of-Office act, as foreshadowed in these dispatches last night, was the chief event in Congress to-day. It became evident last week that the Judiciary Committee would not be called again this session, so that it would be impossible to report Gen. BUTLER's bill for its repeal, which had been agreed to by a majority of the Committee. It was therefore arranged that to-day, during the call of the States for resolutions, Mr. H. D. WASHBURN, of Indiana, whose State was certain to be reached, should introduce the Repeal bill and push it through under the previous question, all of which was duly done—the vote on its passage being 119 yeas to 47 nays. The House had been carefully polled during the past week, and the movers of the matter were assured of the result. Nevertheless, there was considerable surprise when it came up, and the vote in the negative must not be taken as indicative of the measure of hostility to the proposed repeal. The nays were all Republicans, and included some of the ablest and most practical men in the House, such as GARFIELD, DELANO, SHELLABARGER and SCHENCK, of Ohio; POMEROY, CHURCHILL, MCCARTHY and LAFLIN, of New-York; AMES, of Massachusetts; JENCKES, of Rhode Island; PERHAM and PIKE, of Maine; MAYNARD, of Tennessee, and others. Their votes are not to be taken by any means as indicative of a want of confidence in the new Administration, for some of them are the warmest admirers of both the President and Vice-President. Some of them would have voted for the repeal, if it had come from the Committee in regular order, and had been open to debate. Others are in favor of the principle of the bill, but would have voted for a modification of its provisions. Many Republicans voted for its repeal with pleasure, because they felt that on the occasion of its original passage they had been obliged to vote for it under the pressure of political necessity. Judge BINGHAM stated in private conversation very emphatically that he voted for the repeal of the statute because it was a dead letter, the Senate having refused to execute it. If the vote in the House is any indication, its passage by the Senate is certain, but the subject will be debated there at great length, and no prediction as to its result can be safely made. It will be noticed that nearly all the Southern members voted for the repeal. If the same class vote likewise in the Senate, the repeal will be carried. The classification of the negative vote, by States, is as follows: All Republicans: Maine—Pike and Perham; New-Hampshire—Ela and Benton; Vermont—Poland; Massachusetts—Ames; Rhode Island—Jenckes; New-York—Pomeroy, Ward, Laflin, Ferris, Kelsey, Churchill, McCarthy; Pennsylvania—Mercur, Moorehead, Morrell; West Virginia—Hooper and Polsley; Ohio—Schenck, Garfield, Shellabarger, Delano, Beatty, Buckland and Welker; New-Jersey—Moore; Indiana—Shanks; Kentucky—McKee; Tennessee—Maynard, Arnell, Stokes, Mullins and Trimble; Missouri—Benjamin; Illinois—Farnsworth, Baker, Bromwell, Harding; Michigan—Upson; Nebraska—Taffe; Arkansas—Boles; California—Higby; Nevada—Ashley; North Carolina—French; South Carolina—Whittemore; Louisiana—Newsham. The affirmative vote was composed of eighty-four Republicans and thirty-five Democrats, so that the measure was carried by pure Republican strength.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is a summary of the items of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, which will be reported to the House to-morrow: For the Senate, $612,210; packing boxes, both Houses, $3,000; Capitol Police, $65,160; House of Representatives, $1,340,595; public printing, $1,190,014; Library of Congress, $51,168; Court of Claims, $129,900; Executive, $150,000; Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, $100,140; Supervisors and architect of the Treasury Department, $19,440; First Comptroller, $50,540; Second Comptroller, $100,940; Commissioners of Customs, $32,540; First Auditor, $60,140; Second Auditor, $208,940; Third Auditor, $330,000; Fourth Auditor, $55,340; Fifth Auditor, $49,640; Sixth Auditor, $227,540; Treasurer of the United States, $188,180; Register, $80,140; Solicitor's Office, $21,940; Lighthouse Board, $9,240; Comptroller of the Currency, $91,560; Commissioner of Internal Revenue, $949,450; paper, engraving and printing of currency, $75,000; rent, dies, paper, stamps, &c., $150,000; detecting and bringing to trial persons violating United States Internal Revenue laws, $100,000; salaries and expenses of Collectors, Assessors, Assistant Assessors, Revenue Agents, &c., $6,000,000; incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, $208,800. Department of the Interior—Secretary's Office, $41,540; General Land Office, $186,840; Indian Office, $82,600; Pension Office, $329,240; incidental expenses Interior Department, $57,500; Surveyor-General and clerks, $83,000; Supreme Court of the United States and United States District Courts, &c., $1,000,000; War Department and Bureaus, $514,730; contingent expenses of the War Department, $166,300; Navy Department and Bureaus, $129,620; contingent expenses of the Navy Department, $21,990; Post Office Department, $332,000; contingent expenses of the Post Office Department, $65,000; Agricultural Department, $151,020; United States Mint and branches, $586,545; Assistant Treasurer, clerks, &c., $288,790; Governments in the Territories, $128,800; Attorney-General's office, and salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court, District Judges and Courts of the District of Columbia, $296,500. The amount appropriated by the bill is about $340,000 in excess of last year, owing to the fact that the Patent Office Fund is now carried into the Treasury, and its expenses fixed by appropriation.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The principal business in the House to-day, aside from the passage of the Civil Tenure Repeal bill, was the final passage of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, substantially as it came from the Committee of the Whole, and the completion of the Naval Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole. The most material change made was a point of order against the section reducing the Marine Corps, as being general legislation and not germane to the bill, which point was sustained by Mr. Chairman BLAINE, and the section stricken out.

VIRGINIA RECONSTRUCTION.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have not yet considered the bill which passed the House last Summer, providing for the reconstruction of Virginia, and the manner and time of holding elections to ratify the new Constitution adopted about this time last Winter. By the terms of the bill referred to about 25,000 participants in the late rebellion will be excluded from voting, and the object of the delegation of Virginians at present in this city is to concede impartial suffrage, provided universal amnesty is granted to all the inhabitants of the State. The proposal meets with considerable favor from many leading members of Congress, but the Reconstruction Committee are rather disposed to try to reconstruct the State on the basis of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment. Should this Virginia movement succeed, it is not improbable that Mississippi will endeavor to obtain readmission to Congress on the same terms. Letters have been received here from some of the prominent citizens of that State approving the course taken by Virginia, and deploring the stupidity which has caused them to follow less judicious advice for so long a time. The Democratic Representatives are generally opposed to the projects of the Virginia delegation, regarding negro suffrage as unwise and unsafe under any circumstances.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

The Secretary of War transmitted to the House to-day the official reports from a number of the military officers in command in Louisiana, showing the number of casualties in that State during the month of November, and also at the riots in St. Landry Parish, Sept. 28, and St. Bernard Parish, Oct. 26 to 27. Gen. HATCH, Commander of the Sub-District of Louisiana, reports for November, as the result wholly of political differences: Two whites killed, one wounded and three outraged in various ways; nineteen negroes killed, thirty-three wounded and twenty outraged. At the Opelousas riot, in St. Landry Parish, the official report is two whites killed and four wounded; twenty-five negroes killed and wounded. On the night of Sept. 29 fourteen or fifteen negroes were taken out of jail, and, in the language of the report, murdered secretly, designedly and deliberately. At the riot in the Parish of St. Bernard the official report is: Two whites killed, one wounded; nine negroes killed and sixteen wounded. These terrible facts are the result of the official investigation by the officers of the army.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Hon. C. H. PRINCE, of Georgia, has received a dispatch from J. E. BRYANT, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, stating that at a meeting of the Committee at Atlanta, on the 8th, with leading Republicans from all parts of the State, resolutions were unanimously adopted favoring the bill introduced by Senator EDMUNDS, and pledging the support of the party in the State to that measure. The bill of Mr. EDMUNDS, it will be recollected, proposes to go back to the assembling of the Legislature, which was the period when the Government was handed over to the civil authorities by commencing anew and building on the basis of the Fourteenth Amendment, which will exclude the ineligible members, by whose votes the colored members were expelled, and will also reinstate those colored members.

THE ALASKA INVESTIGATION.

The Alaska Committee examined Mr. NOAH, who is now acting as correspondent of the New-York *Democrat*, which paper was not in existence at the time of the passage of the appropriation, who testified that his brother, the correspondent of the *Alta California*, having spent some time in Russian America, making meteorological observations, contributed the result of his labors to the Press, and they being transferred to the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, it so pleased the Russian Legation that he was invited to call and receive a present of $1,000 in greenbacks.

COLLECTOR SMYTHE.

The Senate spent an hour to-day in the discussion of Mr. SMYTHE's confirmation as Minister to Russia. The body was pretty full, and three or four speeches were made for and against him. A motion to lay on the table resulted yeas 15, nays 24. Mr. EDMUNDS made a strong attack on Mr. SMYTHE, but other Republicans spoke in his favor. He developed a great deal of strength to-day, and his friends are very sanguine of his final success. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is very friendly to him, but Mr. TRUMBULL has not yet given any indication of how he will vote. Mr. CONKLING is bitterly opposed to his confirmation.

GEN. KILPATRICK.

Gen. KILPATRICK's leave of absence expires at the end of this month, but he expects to have it prolonged until after the 4th of March next. He draws no salary from the Government during his absence from his mission.

THE CLAIM OF MISS MURPHY.

The Murphy claim was again discussed in the Senate to-day, and again postponed until to-morrow. Senators COLE, FOWLER, POMEROY, MORRILL of Vermont, DOOLITTLE and others spoke on the subject. The lady's age and loyalty were thoroughly inquired into, but the vote appears as far off as ever.

THE COPPER TARIFF.

Senator CHANDLER, who has returned from Michigan, presented joint resolutions of the Michigan Legislature, asking for the passage by the Senate of the Copper Tariff bill, and Senator HENDRICKS a resolution from the Indiana Legislature, against any further increase of duty on iron or steel.

THADDEUS STEVENS' ESTATE.

The assertion of a Democratic journal that $100,000 worth of Pacific Railroad bonds are among the effects of the late THADDEUS STEVENS is utterly untrue. Mr. STEVENS left about $8,000 worth of Missouri Railroad bonds, but they are claimed by other parties. The inventory of his estate has not yet been filed.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

The House had another sharp fight on WELLS, FARGO & CO. to-day. Mr. WASHBURN proposed to suspend the rules so as to get a committee of investigation appointed, and also direct the stoppage of their pay. The usual bitter discussion followed, and the resolution failed, for want of the necessary two-thirds. It now goes over to next Monday again, and in the meantime it is probable that the Auditor will pay the drafts.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

THE CASE OF JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

In November, 1867, at the conclusion of the SURRATT trial, Judge FISHER, then holding the Criminal Court, debarred JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Sr., from practice in that Court for contempt. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia afterward affirmed Judge FISHER's action. BRADLEY ex parte appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which to-day announced its decision that the Supreme Court of the District is distinct and separate from the Criminal Court of the District, though the Criminal Court is held by one of the Judges of the District Supreme Court, and that the latter, in attempting to punish for a contempt committed upon the Criminal Court, exceeded its jurisdiction; therefore a peremptory mandamus was ordered to the District Supreme Court to restore Mr. BRADLEY to his office of attorney. Associate Justice MILLER read a dissenting opinion.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Nevada, introduced in the House to-day a bill to aid and ascertain the value of public lands containing mineral lodes, and for the endowment of the National School of Mines, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. The preamble to the bill states that the Comstock lodes in Nevada are believed to be inexhaustible, and that many millions of treasure can be saved only by making the proposed Sutro Tunnel; but as this work is beyond the means of private enterprise, the bill proposes that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue $5,000,000 of six per cent. bonds running thirty years. In order to be secured against loss the United States are to have the first mortgage and lien on the tunnel and property of the Company. After the completion of the main tunnel in connection with other tunnels, 80 per cent. of the money collected from tolls, drainage, &c., is to be paid toward reimbursement. The remaining 20 per cent. is to be devoted to the endowment of the National School of Mines.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Representative VAN HORN's Niagara Ship Canal bill comes up to-morrow after the morning hour, when he will open the debate.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

This city is infested more than ever with burglars and thieves. On Saturday night two mail bags mailed from Richmond that day—one for Baltimore, the other for Philadelphia—were stolen from the wagon which conveys the Southern mail from the Potomac boat to the city Post Office and the Baltimore Station. A mail bag was also stolen from the mailing room of the Post Office. The bags and empty boxes were found in an alley near the Post Office. All the letters were carried away with the exception of about a dozen, among which were two money orders and several drafts, which the robbers dare not present for payment.

THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad is now under contract for grading, and workmen are engaged along its entire length. It is expected that the road will be completed by the 1st of January, 1870. This will afford two lines between the South and Baltimore.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commander E. SIMPSON has been detached from the command of the *Mohongo* and ordered to duty in charge of the Hydrographic Office, at Washington. Commander J. M. BRADFORD is detached from the command of the *Resaca* and placed on waiting orders. Paymaster SWAN is detached from the *Saranac* and ordered to settle accounts. Acting Masters F. H. MOFFATT and L. B. KING are honorably discharged. Surgeon SAMUEL JACKSON is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day, the following decisions were rendered:

No. 5.—Alviso vs. the United States—Appeal from the District Court for the Northern District of California; decree affirmed; opinion by Mr. Justice Field.

No. —.—Drury et al. Assignees of the Boston Locomotive Company vs. the Milwaukee and Superior Railroad Company—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin; decree reversed; opinion by Mr. Justice Davis.

No. 26.—Burbank vs. Bigelow, in error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana—Judgment affirmed; opinion by Mr. Justice Miller.

No. 14.—City of Aurora vs. West et al., in error to the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana—Judgment affirmed; opinion by Mr. Justice Clifford; Mr. Justice Miller dissenting.

No. 5—Original ex parte, Joseph H. Bradley, Sr.—Petition for mandamus. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, awarding the writ; Mr. Justice Miller dissented.

No. 329—Davidson vs. Stokher; No. 330—Same vs. King; and No. 331—Same vs. McMahon, in error to the Supreme Court of Minnesota—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 33—United States vs. Steamer *Fly*.

No. 34—United States vs. Steamer *J. H. Sharp*—Passed for the present.

No. 37—St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company vs. Schirmer.

No. 38—Same vs. Humphreys—Argument commenced.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Michigan urging the passage of the Copper Tariff bill now pending in the Senate. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. CONNESS presented a memorial of Professors in mining schools and others, praying for the appointment of a commission to visit the mines of Europe and report upon the mode of treating their ores containing the precious metals. Ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Mining.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented the petition of citizens of Georgia, setting forth that it is impossible for an avowed Union man to live in the rural districts of that State; that it is impossible to bring to justice the murderers of Union men; that intimidation and force have been used to make a certain class of citizens vote contrary to their interests; that palpable violations of the Fourteenth Amendment are constantly occurring, and that legislation of some kind is absolutely necessary to remedy this state of things. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CAMERON presented a memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade against the further extension of the Bankrupt law. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HARLAN presented a memorial praying that the preamble to the Constitution of the United States may be amended so as to acknowledge Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, and the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler of mankind and His revealed will as the supreme authority. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. RICE presented a memorial of the Legislature of Arkansas for the sale of the Hot Springs Reservation. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also a joint resolution of the Legislature of Arkansas for aid to build a railroad along the west side of the Mississippi River. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a memorial in favor of House bill fixing the duty on copper. He also presented the credentials of H. D. MCMILLEN, Senator elect from Georgia; which were read and referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, recommending that the New-York and London Telegraph Company have permission to land their cable on the shores of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also a petition of citizens of the United States asking aid for the establishment of a line of Transatlantic steamers. Also a bill, presented as a part of the petition.

Mr. WHYTE presented a memorial protesting against the passage of the bill to increase the duty on copper.

Mr. CATTELL presented a memorial of dealers in spirits, asking for a change of the law in regard to bonding spirits. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely upon the claim of JOHN H. RUSSELL to the Hot Springs, Arkansas.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill to define and settle the staff rank in the navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

It provides that the existing regulations of the Navy Department relating to the rank of the several staff corps of the navy, shall have the force and effect of law; but it is further provided that nothing in this shall be construed so as to authorize any increase of pay over that now received by the several officers of such staff corps, or to confer any right to exercise military command, or title to additional quarters, and that the commanding officer of a station, squadron or ship, shall always have rank and precedence over all officers under his command, whether ashore or afloat.

Mr. ANTHONY also introduced a bill to regulate the rank of the medical staff in the navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to amend the act establishing the Judiciary of the United States, approved Sept. 24, 1789. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill proposes to amend the said Judiciary act so as to provide that any Judge of any Court of the United States who is now 70 years old, or who shall attain that age, may, upon his written application to the President, be retired upon a life pension equal in amount to his full salary; but if any such Judge shall, for one year after the passage of this bill, or after arriving at the age of 70 years, continue to hold his office, it shall be the duty of the President to nominate and appoint an additional Judge for the same Court, who shall perform the same duties and receive the same compensation as the Judge then being in such Court or district, and shall, in connection with, and in the absence of his senior associate hold the Courts prescribed by law.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington Market Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to provide for the execution of judgments in capital cases. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill provides that whenever a judgment of death has been or shall hereafter be rendered in any Court of the United States, and the case has been, or shall be carried to the Supreme Court by appeal or writ of error in pursuance of law, it shall be the duty of the inferior Court to postpone the execution thereof from time to time, until the mandate of the Supreme Court shall have been received and entered upon its records. In case such judgment is affirmed by the Supreme Court it shall be the duty of the lower Court rendering the original judgment to appoint a day for the execution thereof; and in case of reversal, such further proceedings shall be had as the Supreme Court may provide. And it is further provided that whenever from any cause whatever, a judgment of death has not been executed on the day appointed therefor by the Court it shall be the duty of the Court to appoint another day for the execution of such judgment.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to define the limits of the collection district of the Teche, in Louisiana. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CORBETT introduced a bill to establish a mail route in Washington Territory. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. NORTON introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a wagon road for military and other purposes through Dakota, Montana and Washington Territories. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HENDRICKS presented a remonstrance against increasing the duties on iron and steel. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PRIVATE WAR CLAIMS.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. HOWE, took up the bill for the relief of SUE MURPHY.

Mr. COLE opposed the bill. He thought the Government ought to pay for property taken in all cases where there was a contract expressed or implied, which there was not in this case. The doctrine that loyal citizens in disloyal districts should have their losses paid for by the Government would be a very dangerous one, and would deprive such loyalists of one great motive for exertion against the insurrection.

Mr. FOWLER advocated the payment of the claim of Miss MURPHY because she had always been a loyal citizen, and her property had been taken by the Government for a public use.

Mr. CONKLING remarked that if such claims were to be paid because of the loyalty of the claimants, then if the late Amnesty proclamation should be sustained, their rebel neighbors being thus purged of their disloyalty might come in with similar claims.

Mr. FOWLER did not think that the proclamation, even if valid, could have any such effect, but would speak merely to relieve disloyal persons from the penalties of their disloyalty. He regarded the loyalty of the claimant as a most important circumstance. Would Congress declare that there was no difference between loyalty and disloyalty? His State (Tennessee) was much interested in this question because she had furnished forty thousand loyal soldiers to the Union whose property, much of it, was damaged or destroyed while they were absent fighting the battles of the country, and if they were now to be told that they stood in the same relation to the Government as their rebel neighbors, he warned the Senate and the country that no aid need be expected from them to sustain the faith of the nation pledged to the bondholders. The loyalists of the South would never consent to become the slaves of the money-changers under the miserable doctrine of constructive treason. Mr. POMEROY thought this an unfortunate case for the loyalists of the South to rest their case upon, because there seemed to be no very strong evidence that Miss MURPHY was loyal at all.

Mr. SUMNER read in this connection a letter to him from a Mr. D. HUMPHREY, of Alabama, asserting that the property claimed by Miss MURPHY really belonged to her stepfather, from whom he (HUMPHREY) had bought some of it, and whom nobody claimed to have been loyal; that the property cost before the war, when at its highest value, only $1,500; that he had seen it stated that Miss MURPHY herself had made more rebel harangues during the war in presenting rebel flags than Senator HOWE had made Union speeches.

Mr. ANTHONY said he could not recollect exactly the evidence upon which the Committee had come to the conclusion that she had been loyal during the war, but he had a very distinct recollection that her loyalty had been clearly shown.

Mr. POMEROY read from the report of the Committee, to show the insufficiency of the evidence of her loyalty.

Mr. FOWLER asked him whether there was a particle of evidence of her disloyalty, except the statement of HUMPHREY, who he had no doubt could be shown to be a miserable scamp.

Mr. POMEROY replied that he was not trying to make out a case of disloyalty, but was merely saying that it was an unfortunate test case, because loyalty was not positively proved.

Mr. WARNER said he knew Mr. HUMPHREY to be a reputable gentleman, not at all a "miserable scamp."

Mr. SPENCER felt called upon, the question of HUMPHREY's character being up, to say that he was a troublesome man in Alabama, and that he knew nothing about Miss MURPHY's character, and probably had never seen her.

Mr. SPENCER believed that Miss MURPHY had clearly established her loyalty by the testimony of officers of the United States in regard to her loyal character and services.

Mr. POMEROY said that the evidence only showed the loyalty of Miss MURPHY after the arrival of the United States Army, and there was no evidence of previous loyalty. He read some of the testimony given before the Committee on the subject, and a letter from Gen. GRANT to Miss MURPHY, saying that her loyalty had been clearly proved; that her claim seemed to him just, and that if any claims were to be allowed for damages done or property taken by the army in the South, he would recommend that hers should be allowed; but adding that the whole question was to be determined by Congress.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that at the beginning of the debate upon this claim he was inclined to oppose all such claims, in view of the great amount of money which their payment would involve; but the discussion had forced him to the conclusion that Miss MURPHY's claims, and all other similar ones, ought to be paid, under well-established principles of national law. He cited a passage from VATTEL to the effect that a nation is bound to pay for property of its citizens, taken or destroyed by it deliberately, in time of war, though not from loss resulting from inevitable necessity.

At 3:30 o'clock P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session, and the session afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions, for reference only, the following were introduced, read twice and referred, as follows:

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

By Mr. ELA—To provide stationery for Congress and the several departments. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. STEVENS, of New-Hampshire—To regulate the rank of the medical staff of the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ELIOT—To regulate and protect the fur seal trade at the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska Territory. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ROBINSON—To provide for the improvement of the Harbor of New-York, by removing obstructions therefrom, and to secure the erection of substantial piers and docks therein. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill proposes to appropriate five millions of dollars per annum, from Jan. 1, 1869, for the improvement of the Harbor of New-York, by removing obstructions therefrom, and building substantial piers and docks on the water front of Brooklyn and New-York. If that sum exceeds five per cent. on the Customs receipts of the port, then only five per cent. thereof to be appropriated. The Secretary of the Treasury, Collector of the Port, Governor of the State of New-York, and the Mayors of Brooklyn and New-York are to constitute a Board, under the direction of which the appropriations are to be expended.

By Mr. CHURCHILL—To exempt canal-boats from the payment of tonnage dues. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAFLIN—To authorize the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company to land its submarine cable on the shores of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. LINCOLN—To restore Lieut. CHARLES H. PENDLETON to his grade in the active service of the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Also to amend the act of July 27, 1868, regulating pensions to widows and minor children of deceased soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORRELL—To incorporate the Government Anthracite Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

By Mr. SCOFIELD—To release from liability the sureties of distillers of petroleum when the principals have failed in consequence of the removal of the tax on oil at the last session. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KELLEY—To authorize gold contracts on the basis of the relative value of gold and United States notes. Referred to the same Committee.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill to aid in the administration of justice in the State of Virginia, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The bill recites that a large majority of the Judges of the State Courts are disqualified under the Fourteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution, but that the United States Courts in that State are discharging from punishment criminals convicted of murder, because of the disqualification of Judges, and that great confusion is being caused thereby in the administration of justice and in the titles of real estate. It therefore provides for the suspension of judgments and decrees until the question of the validity of the Courts, arising from such disqualification, shall be determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, all causes before such Courts to be continued, but no further proceedings had until such decision is made.

By Mr. HEATON, of North Carolina—To repeal the act of July 4, 1864, affecting the Court of Claims, so as to give that Court jurisdiction of claims for army supplies furnished by loyal persons in the late rebel States, except in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Similar bills were introduced by other members from the reconstructed States.

Several bills were also introduced for the removal of civil and political disabilities, and were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. CORLEY, of South Carolina—In relation to the introduction of disloyal text-books into the public schools of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. WHITTEMORE—For the use for common school purposes of the land scrip issued to the State of South Carolina. To the Committee on Public Lands. For the repeal of the act to protect the rights of actual settlers on the public lands. To the same Committee. Relative to persons holding civil offices in the Provisional Governments of Virginia and Texas. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. CLIFT—Appropriating certain moneys for improving the navigation of the Savannah River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. NORRIS, of Alabama—Granting lands to the Eureka Mining and Transportation Company of Alabama. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. PIERCE—To carry into effect the Fourteenth Article of the Amendment of the Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. SYPHER—For the construction of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

By Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio—To preserve the purity of elections in the Territories. Referred to the Committee on Territories. Also, concerning the boundaries of Nevada, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana and Wyoming. Referred to the same Committee.

By Mr. TRIMBLE, of Kentucky—To divide the State of Kentucky into two judicial districts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. ARNELL—To allow for the payment of work on fortifications. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MULLINS—For the appointment of a commission to adjust and audit the claims of loyal citizens of Tennessee against the Government of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also to remove and punish all unconstitutional office-holders. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee—To amend the Revenue laws. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. JULIAN—Amendatory of the Preemption laws. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. JUDD—To supply the Lincoln Monument Association at Springfield, Ill., with damaged and captured ordnance. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BROMWELL, of Illinois—To amend the Constitution. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. BROOKS—To dispense with the test oath to Post Office employees not paid by the Government. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

By Mr. HOPKINS—To grant lands to the Superior and State Line Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—To incorporate the Central Indian Railroad in the Indian Territories. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. To regulate the pay of persons in the employ of the United States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. To grant a portion of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation to aid in the construction of a railroad and bridge across the Missouri River, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Granting the right of way to certain railroads through territories of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad. Also, authorizing the division of certain moneys appropriated for and belonging to the Kansas tribe of Indians, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ASHLEY, of Nevada—To aid in ascertaining the value of public lands containing mineral lodes, and for the endowment of national schools of mines, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. CHILCOTT—To enable the people of Colorado to form a State Government, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. BANKS—To provide for the appointment of a financial agent of the United States in foreign countries, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Also, for the incorporation of the National Art Union of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the District Committee.

By Mr. HOOPER—To amend the Revenue law so that a bond may be given for the value of a distillery and the lands on which it is situated, in case the property is leased or mortgaged, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBINSON—For the acknowledgment of the independence of Cuba or securing its annexation to the United States without purchase. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

It resolves that Spain, having thrown off its own Government, has no right to inflict a Government on the people of Cuba contrary to their wishes, and that it is a duty of the United States to acknowledge the independent Government now successfully established in Cuba by the people thereof, or to take measures for the annexation of Cuba to the United States, as the people of Cuba may indicate, provided that no payment be made to the dethroned Queen or any other person arrogating the right to dispose of or control the island contrary to the wishes of the people thereof.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, introduced a bill repealing the act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2, 1867, and moved the previous question on its passage.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, remarked that this was the same bill which he had introduced and which had been referred to the Judiciary Committee. That Committee, however, could not, in the regular course, be called this session. Everybody had his mind made up as to the repeal of the law, and he hoped there would be a direct vote on it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH inquired of the Speaker whether a motion to refer the bill was in order.

The Speaker replied that it was not, pending the demand for the previous question.

The previous question was seconded.

Mr. WARD—Does this bill come from any committee?

The SPEAKER—It is introduced by the gentleman from Indiana under the call of States.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, remarked that the majority of the Judiciary Committee had agreed to report a bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office law.

Mr. WARD expressed his opinion that a bill of such importance should be discussed before being put on its passage.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, objected to debate.

Mr. BENJAMIN called for the yeas and nays on ordering the main question.

The main question was ordered—Yeas 116, nays 47.

The bill was then passed—Yeas 121, nays 47, as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,	Glossbrenner,	O'Neill,
Anderson,	Golladay,	Paine,
Axtell,	Goss,	Peters,
Bailey,	Gove,	Pettis,
Baldwin,	Griswold,	Phelps,
Banks,	Grover,	Pile,
Barnum,	Haight,	Price,
Beaman,	Halsey,	Prince,
Beck,	Hamilton,	Robertson,
Bingham,	Heaton,	Robinson,
Blaine,	Hooper,	Roots,
Blair,	Hopkins,	Sawyer,
Boutwell,	Hotchkiss,	Scofield,
Bowen,	Humphrey,	Sitgreaves,
Boyden,	Hunter,	Spalding,
Buckley,	Ingersoll,	Starkweather,
Burr,	Johnson,	Stevens,
Butler of Mass.,	Jones of N. C.,	Stewart,
Butler of Tenn.,	Jones of Ky.,	Stone,
Callis,	Judd,	Stover,
Cary,	Julian,	Sypher,
Chanler,	Kelley,	Taber,
Clarke of Ohio,	Kellogg,	Thomas,
Clarke of Kansas,	Kerr,	Tift,
Clift,	Ketcham,	Trimble of Ky.,
Cobb,	Knott,	Trowbridge,
Coburn,	Lash,	Twichell,
Cook,	Lawrence of Penn.,	Van Auken,
Corley,	Lincoln,	Van Trump,
Cornell,	Loughridge,	Vidal,
Cullom,	Mallory,	Washburne of Ill.,
Dawes,	Marvin,	Washburn of Ind.,
Dewees,	McCormick,	Williams of Ind.,
Dixon,	McCullough,	Wilson of Ohio,
Driggs,	Miller,	Wilson of Penn.,
Eckley,	Mungen,	Wilson of Iowa,
Eldridge,	Newcomb,	Windom of Minn.,
Eliot,	Niblack,	Woodbridge,
Fields,	Nicholson,	Woodward,
Fox,	Norris,	Young—121.
Getz.		

NAYS.

Ames,	Garfield,	Perham,
Arnell,	Harding,	Pike,
Ashley of Nevada,	Higby,	Poland,
Baker,	Jenckes,	Polsley,
Beatty,	Kelsey,	Pomeroy,
Benjamin,	Kitchen,	Schenck,
Benton,	Laflin,	Shanks,
Boles,	Maynard,	Shellabarger,
Bromwell,	McCarthy,	Stokes,
Buckland,	McKee,	Taffe,
Churchill,	Mercur,	Trimble of Tenn.,
Delano,	Moore,	Upson,
Ela,	Moorhead,	Ward,
Farnsworth,	Morrell,	Welker,
Ferris,	Mullins,	Whittemore—47.
French,	Newsham,	

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the rules were suspended by a vote of 88 to 28, and the substitute for the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, (the same that was reported to the House last week from the Committee of the Whole, omitting the pay to the Consulate for Valencia, Spain, but including the general sections that had been struck out on points of order,) was allowed to be reported, and was thereupon passed.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

Mr. ELA moved to suspend the rules, that he might offer a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee on the Wells, Fargo & Co. mail contract, and requesting the suspension of any payment thereon for thirty days.

Mr. POMEROY objected to the last part of the resolution, remarking that WELLS, FARGO & CO. were actually losing money by their contracts.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, hoped the House would adopt the resolution and stop the payment of money to WELLS, FARGO & CO.

The rules were not suspended by a vote of yeas 89 to nays 54—not two-thirds.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked consent to offer a resolution for a select committee to investigate the same subject.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—What is the use in investigating when the money is taken?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—It is not an investigation which the gentleman wants.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—I understand what kind of investigation my colleague wants.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I want facts, not hearsay evidence, not innuendoes.

Objection was made and the resolution was not received.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mr. KELLEY presented a petition of the Professors and students of the Lincoln University, praying Congress to propose a constitutional amendment securing to all citizens equal political rights, without regard to class, creed, race or color.

A SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States and a bill declaring who may vote for electors of President and Vice-President and for Representatives to Congress, which were ordered to be printed, and which he gave notice he would call up for discussion and action in the course of a week or ten days.

Section 1 of the proposed amendment to the Constitution provides that the right of any citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of race, color or previous condition of slavery, of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

Section 2 gives Congress power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of the first article. The first section of the bill provides that no person shall be deprived of the privilege of voting for electors of President and Vice-President, representatives in Congress and members of the State Legislature by reason of race, color, &c. The second and third sections of the bill provide punishment for persons who interfere with the exercise of that privilege. Section 4 provides imprisonment at hard labor for two years for any person who holds office in violation of section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and subjects him to indictment at any time within ten years. The fifth amendment gives to the Courts of the United States exclusive jurisdiction of all offences against the act.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House, at 2:30 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Naval Appropriation Bill, Mr. BLAINE in the chair.

The appropriation of $100,000 for repairs of all kinds at the New-York Navy-yard was represented as quite inadequate by Messrs. CHANLER and ROBINSON. No amendment was agreed to. The appropriation of $80,000 for the Philadelphia Navy-yard was discussed by Messrs. KELLEY and O'NEILL, and was reduced to $50,000.

The proviso to reduce the force of the Marine Corps was struck out on the point of order made by Mr. PIKE that it was general legislation, and not in order in an Appropriation Bill. The third section, regulating the rank and number of officers of the Marine Corps was struck out on a point of order made by Mr. BANKS that it was general legislation.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved to suspend the rules so that he might offer as amendments to the bill the sections struck out on the points of order.

Mr. BANKS moved that the House adjourn.

That motion prevailed, and at 4:30 o'clock the House adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Last of the Holidays—Scenes in the London Streets—The Curse of Drink—Metropolitan Amusements—A New Theatre—President Johnson's Message.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1868.

We have happily seen the worst, for this year, of that great flood of sentimental and comic rubbish which is poured forth at Christmas-time. People have had their Christmas, and, to judge from outward appearances this morning, some of them would have been a good deal better without it. The town has been littered during the week with dead bodies of oxen and sheep, all reeking in fat, and consequently deemed eminently suitable to the constitution and taste of Mr. Bull. This mass of flesh was chiefly gorged yesterday, accompanied by the richest of plum puddings and mince pies, forming, altogether, the most horrible invention for the destruction of digestive powers ever yet adopted by a civilized people. The consequences are to be read in the yellow complexions and gloomy looks which are to be met with in the streets to-day. The delightful Christmas Annuals cannot do away with the effects of a half brutish gluttony. But eating is not the worst of the evils incidental to a season when we are all supposed to be cracking our sides with merriment. It is often said, and I thoroughly believe it, that there is more drunkenness in this country than in any other on the face of the earth. Everybody is very poor, and yet everybody seems to be able to find plenty of money to spend in drink. And then, think of the stuff upon which the bulk of the people get tipsy—beer and gin! Can you wonder that melancholy marks so many Englishmen for her own? In the course of a short walk this morning I must have met hundreds of drunken men and women, nor did they look at all ashamed of their condition. They leered at and jostled against the passers-by, as if it were far more creditable to a man to be drunk than sober. People with scarcely clothes to cover them are reeling about the pavement, and they will continue in this state till the middle of next week. As the negro said, "It is the same old drunk." We have a Reform League for the "emancipation" of workingmen, but I never heard that it has said one word about emancipating them from this dreadful curse of drink. The money which has been spent in strong liquors this Christmas would keep all the poor in London for a month, and clothe them well.

Well, where does the money come from? If the poor are so very poor, how do you account for it that the beer and gin shops are all crowded with them from morning to night? I lately made a visit to the buildings which have been erected for the poor with part of Mr. PEABODY's noble fund. They are in four different quarters of London, and each quarter is forlorn and poverty-stricken to the last degree. The Peabody buildings provide clean and decent homes for persons of humble means, although it may be that much more might be done by a liberal administration of Mr. PEABODY's splendid gift. In going over the buildings I spoke to many of the tenants, and went into their rooms; and although they were all in much the same circumstances, and had been brought up surrounded by similar associations, yet it was easy to tell at the first glance whether the tenant was a drunkard or a sober person. If the rooms were tidily kept, and the children were clean, it was perfectly safe to conclude that the tenant shunned the public house. But if I saw dirty, ragged, uncombed children, playing about in a room which had been made to look like the interior of a small hovel, I knew that the wretchedness was not caused by want of means, but by the fatal despotism which the gin-bottle has gained over so many thousands of our lower classes. It is impossible to help such persons out of the slough in which they are sunk. If you give them money to buy a new pair of shoes for one of their children, they will go as fast as they can to the nearest pot-house and drink the last penny of it away. "Ameliorate the condition of the poor"—yes! but it can never be done until the demon of drink loses his hold upon the hearts and brains of those who, as Mr. GLADSTONE beautifully says, are "our own flesh and blood."

Yet, even if we knew that the money will be spent in a degrading orgie, there is no choice but to give money away at this season. The newspapers exhort us to do it, and one's own inclinations coincide with these somewhat boisterous appeals. Besides, people come round to one's house and levy black-mail in the shape of Christmas boxes, whether one is disposed to give to them or not. Upon the whole, the class which acknowledges itself to be poor, and does not try to educate children, or to live in decent houses and pay its way, seems to me better off at this festive season than the poor householder who is the object of so much wrath. Twice a year a man comes, armed with the authority of the law, and takes from me 200 shillings, professedly for the relief of the poor. I do not mind confessing that I can ill afford to give this money. I am not a millionaire, and I know that there is such a thing as a bottom to a purse, and I have often been surprised at the facility with which it is reached. I could find several ways of spending these 400 shillings annually on my own household. But the money must be given up to the inexorable tax collector, and it would be hard enough to part with it if I knew that it would really and truly be distributed among those who were poorer than myself. But the discouraging part of it all is that I know the money will not be devoted to any such purpose. A great deal of it will be spent in the maintenance of parochial institutions, which only foster professional pauperism, and a portion sticks to the fingers of local Boards, or is apportioned out to enable vestrymen to hold swinish feasts. Can you see nothing calling for reform in all this wrong-doing and confusion? Well, now we have a Government with an immense majority in the House of Commons, presided over by a man who is declared to have unbounded sympathy with the poor, and to be at once the ablest and most liberal-minded man who ever occupied the proud position of Prime Minister. What will this Government do for the people? Will it correct this monstrous system of dragging on a man's hard earnings for heavy rates, two-thirds of which are shamefully squandered? Since it is a democratic Government, will it take off the unjust burden from occupiers of property and lay a part of it upon the owners? I, for one, shall not be disappointed if it does nothing of the kind, but leaves a national scandal exactly where it found it.

METROPOLITAN AMUSEMENTS.

To-day, of course, all London is out in search of amusement. The theatres open with pantomimes or burlesques, and as early as 12 and 1 o'clock this morning people were gathering round the doors of "Old Drury" and Covent Garden, waiting to secure a good place. On Saturday night the theatres are generally crowded, but to-night is "Boxing-night" as well, and there are thousands of Londoners who would not miss going to the theatres on such an occasion for anything you might offer them. These veteran playgoers see every new piece that is brought out, and are very often far shrewder critics than the learned gentlemen who write in the papers. They sit in the pit or gallery, and compare the actor on the stage before them with some one who played the same part, or took the same line of character forty or fifty years ago. It is from them that the applause or hissing generally comes. They hissed Mr. EDMUND YATES' play, called "Tame Cats" clean off the stage. The management spent a large sum of money in the production of this piece, and every effort was made to insure its success. But after a very few nights it was withdrawn. I do not know Mr. YATES, but I am sorry for his misfortune. It is not pleasant to see hard work fail. This afternoon these critics are all waiting round the theatres in the hope of reaching the front row of the pit or gallery. What a crush there will be! What yelling among the gods far away above the boxes, what calls to each other, what showers of orange peel. Last Christmas a man's cap fell on my head as I was sitting in the stalls at Drury Lane, and marveling much at its weight I looked into it. A great supper was snugly stowed away in the greasy lining. I hope the owner of that cap will have an equally good supper to-night, and will take better care of it. I did not eat the contribution he favored me with a year ago, but his chances of recovering it were doubtful.

At some of the theatres the managers produce no new piece of any kind to-night. Mr. WEBSTER is the lessee of two houses, the Adelphi and the Olympic, and he offers nothing fresh to the notice of the public. Another new theatre will divide the favors of the public to-night. It is called the "Gaiety," and decidedly is the prettiest and most commodious theatre I have ever seen in any part of the world. The form of the house is at once striking and beautiful, and the decorations are on a scale never before attempted in this country. Programmes, nicely printed and scented, are given away at the doors. There are no male attendants in the house, but young ladies take all work usually performed by them upon themselves. The house is as nearly fire-proof as any house can be made, and the means of exit are numerous and spacious. The performances are varied, and capitally rendered. Altogether, it may now fairly be said that we have one theatre in London to which everybody may go and be well amused, without being called to submit to any of the ordinary inconveniences of a crowded building.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MESSAGE.

The few admirers whom President JOHNSON had left in this country have entirely given him up. That portion of his Message which seems to recommend repudiation is too much for our taste. The papers have been settling the *Alabama* claims among them once more. The knowledge of American affairs ought to be growing more common among all classes, seeing how frequently they are discussed; but I cannot discern signs of great progress at present. A friend of mine has a servant, who is rather a favorable example of her class. She is quick-witted and intelligent. She lately informed my friend (who is an American) that she had lived in service with another American. My friend—"Pray, what part of America did he come from?" Servant, (hesitating)—"Oh! I don't know—from *America*." My friend—"What was he, do you know?" Servant—"His father was Governor of America, and his son was Governor of the United States." My friend was perfectly satisfied, and asked no more questions. I vouch for this as a fact. L.

THE "EASTERN QUESTION."

A Wish—The Age of Revolution—The Eastern Question—Russia—Defeat of the Napoleonic Idea—Fall of Turkey Inevitable—Power of Russia—Duty of Christian Nations.

THE BERKSHIRES, Monday, Jan. 4, 1869.

That special crisis of time, called the "New Year," has passed and gone without any remarkable phenomena. To those readers of the TIMES who honor me with their notice, I wish kindly and sincerely a Happy New Year. I wish I could hear from them, as they hear of me. What a picture of shades and shadows, of sunshine and verdure, of multiplied changes and of passing scenes I should see, and with what sympathy I should regard them! I think some read the TIMES who knew me long years ago, and who read me with a curious interest as they recall that time, when the river of life ran so freshly and so brightly along; when we saw so much of its sparkling beauty and so little of its sands and shoals. How few remember on New-Year's Day that every day in human life begins a new year; and if it be worth while at all to make reforms and resolutions, and plan improvements and begin enterprises, and rejoice in hope, one day is as fit for it as another.

The sun stops not in his course; God ceases not to speak, and death delays not one moment for any crisis or any day. So it has seemed to me that anniversaries were never of much moment, except as an occasion for some general exhibition of kindness and hospitality. But I pass on. This is not an age of sentiment, but it is one of grave revolution and earnest action; and great as have been the revolutions of the last century, I think those of the coming century will be vastly greater. Many things are drawing to a head which have heretofore been unprepared for the crisis. What the Europeans call the "Eastern Question," in other words, the destiny of the Turkish Empire, is one of them. Its magnitude cannot be exaggerated. The destruction of the Turkish Empire will be one of the events which specially mark the grand revolution now going on in the world. The relations of religion, civilization and politics to the Turkish domination, all show that its destruction is impending, and that it may occur at any moment. I do not agree with the TIMES that the condition of Turkey is of no importance to this country. It is of importance to the whole earth, and its importance is by no means confined to politics. It concerns the civilization and progress of mankind not less than religion and Government. The Turkish Empire covers the fairest portion of the globe, where the garden of the world once was, where its oldest arts and literature were, where it is very evident the garden of the world will again be, when Christian philosophy and arts, as well as Christian religion, shall sweep over those once glorious lands and illume them with the mighty revelation of God. The glorious lands have been laid in ruins and held under the shadow of darkness by the express providence of God, in punishing the idolatrous nations. But is that always to continue? JOHN RANDOLPH said, "The Turk is encamped in Europe." In fact, he is only encamped anywhere. Of all the States and institutions on earth, none seem, in their very nature, to be so obviously provisional and transitory as that of the Turks. None were so obviously an imposture and a delusion. Paganism was the religion of ignorance; but Mohammedanism had light; nay, in the tenth century it was intellectually the greatest light of the world; and if the Christian would show what a miserable failure is intellectual glory without the revelation of God, he need only point to the mathematicians, poets, orators and philosophers who adorned the Courts of the Caliphs in Spain and Arabia. Thanks be to God that He has shown in the irrevocable records of history that the Gospel of His Son is the greatest enlightening and illuminating influence on this earth.

You say rightly, in the TIMES, that Turkey subsists by the jealousies of England and France—jealousy of Russia, an Empire whose power and development they cannot prevent, and with which they have really nothing to do. Since the time of PETER the Great, Russia has developed more than any other country in Europe in the same space of time. She is now multiplying and strengthening her railroad system, and when that it is completed, as it will be in half a dozen years, it will be no longer in the power of England and France to repeat the iniquity of Sebastopol. In fact, it is England which sustains the dark, anti-civilized Mohammedan Empire of Turkey. What for? For nothing but the vague idea that Russia may march to India. Constantinople was the seat of the Oriental Christian Church—a seat to which she has far more right this day than the Catholic Church has to Rome. The idea that England will sustain Turkey or Egypt much longer, against Christian people, is a vain one. Whether Europe be Republican or Cossack, the attempt to control the East by England and France will soon be broken up. The meaning of the *entente cordiale*,—unnatural, and for the rest of the world injurious,—was exactly this. But the very making of it proves how great the fears of the Treaty Powers, and how vast the advance of Russia. A little more time, and the iniquity of the Amorites will be full. The unity of Germany is one event which will arrest the progress of Napoleonic ideas. CÆSAR and his legions could not march over the Germans; and it is only necessary for Germany to be perfectly united to put an end to French ambition. At present, NAPOLEON, like all cunning people, when confronted by a bold, uncompromising fact, is at a standstill—trying to find some mode of burrowing under it. He cannot, and he turns from war to peace, and from peace to war. It is this which disturbs the political nerves of Europe. As to Russian advance, how is England to prevent it? Russia has recently made one of the greatest advances in her whole progress. She has seized the great Valley of the Amoor, and holds the key of Northern China; made fine harbors on the Sea of Okhotsk and is taking measures to complete the Overland route. At the same time that she is doing this, United States steamers are running on the great central river of China! We shall meet there, and the time is not far distant when the "Eastern Question" will assume far other proportions, than questions about Sebastopol. The Pacific Railroad will soon be completed, and Russia has already marched into Bokhara. If there be any statesman who can translate facts, here is a wide field for his philosophy and his statesmanship. God arranges the great elements of human affairs, so that while the earth is apparently convulsed with the mere antagonisms of Governments, it is in reality governed by the silent forces which only a Divine hand can wield and direct to a great end. The time, I am confident, is near, when the great Mohammedan Empire must disappear. The power of the Roman Pontiff and the Mohammedan Sultan has been gradually waning away. The indications of a revolution in the East are greater and more striking than any which preceded the dissolution of American slavery; yet slavery fell in an hour when it thought not; all the vast array of strength, constitutional, commercial and social, perished in a day.

I do not propose that this country shall go to war, or commit any offence on account of any foreign people; but I do propose that it shall put forth its moral power. Has this nation no moral sentiment? Or has it arrived at that period of moral declension when it dare not say to the world that it is a Christian and a republican people? I am not sure that the last is not the truth, and that the nation which uttered its loud voice in favor of the independence of the South American States, of the revolution in Greece, and of Hungary, no longer dares to proclaim its own honest sentiments. Our energies may have been exhausted in the war. We have arrived at the age of Lilliputian statesmen, and it is quite likely of skim-milk sentiment. The great question of the day is how to pay greenbacks without paying them. Whenever the astute doctors of finance arrive at the solution of that problem, I hope they will let me know.

The position of Russia now is such that she only needs railroads to make her entirely invincible in the Oriental World. With one foot on the Amoor, and the other on the Black Sea, she spans a distance double as great as that from New-York to San Francisco, while on the South, commanding the Caspian, she can march her armies to Erzeroum and the Euphrates without difficulty. If Russia were ambitious she would do so, but she really is not, because she has all which ambition can demand. In the meanwhile, England and France, for fear of a Power which shows no desire of conquest—and if it did they could not check—undertakes to uphold the dark, anti-civilized, anti-Christian Power of Mohammed! Do they think to stay the avenging arm of the Almighty when He puts it forth? It is not difficult to see that—that the very progress of arts and freedom will overthrow all such schemes. Russia has now 75,000,000 of people, four-fifths of whom are agricultural, the hardiest race in the world. In the meanwhile we have nearly 40,000,000, free and determined, who have already reached the shores of the Pacific, and are navigating the rivers of China. The avalanche is preparing, and it is as vain as it is anti-Christian, for Christian Powers to attempt to prevent the decline and fall of the Mohammedan imposture.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

What a Michigan Woman Has Done.

From the Detroit Post, Jan. 9.

We would like to hear a good sound argument against this woman's voting: She lives near Dowagiac, in Van Buren County, in the western part of the State. Eighteen months ago, dressed in man's clothes, she bought 40 acres of land, and promised when her house was completed to reveal her name. In a year and a half, with her own hands, she has built a comfortable frame house; grubbed out 14 acres of heavy oak, and made them ready for the plow, and chopped and split rails, and constructed a fence that is said to be the envy and the admiration of the neighborhood. She has eight acres sown with wheat. She has dug "a superior ditch" on one side of her land. She furnishes her neighbors with ax-helves and splint baskets. She dug up a tree, sawed some runners out with a hand saw, and manufactured a pair of "bob-sleds." She hires a team of her neighbors, by doing extra work for them. Two months after her arrival she went into her new house and out of her old clothes, and said her name was ANNA SEARCY. In addition to these remarkable accomplishments, and the conquest of the obstacles we have mentioned, she has had pluck and patience enough to overcome the disabilities of half a century of age, and the loss of the use of one leg below the knee.

The Pistols Used in the Burr-Hamilton Duel.

(From the Newburg Journal, Jan. 9.)

Yesterday we were permitted to handle the identical pistols used by AARON BURR and ALEXANDER HAMILTON in their famous duel at Weehawken. The pistols are now the property of HARRY ARMSTRONG, Esq., of the town of Newburg. They have been for many years in the possession of Commodore SALTER, U. S. N., recently deceased, and were turned over to Mr. ARMSTRONG this week. They are of the old style of manufacture, flint locks, mahogany stocks, the barrels carrying a half-ounce ball. The barrels are of the "double-and-twist" make. They bear the mark of "J. Twigg, London." The pistols resemble each other exactly. The one which was used by BURR, and which sent the death-dealing bullet, is distinguished from its mate by an E on the butt.

These weapons, we are informed, have been used in some ten or a dozen other duels, beside the one which has made them historically famous. We are not informed how many lives have been sacrificed by the use of them. The last owner cleaned them and fired them off once a month regularly while he lived. It is said that they never miss fire.

Evangelization of the World.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 6.

At the annual concert of prayer for foreign missions, held in Park-street Church, on Sunday evening last, the prominent talk was the possibility of evangelizing the whole world in the course of the present century. A contrast was instituted between the state of things at the commencement of this century, and what now exists in relation to Christianity; and the conclusion was reached, that with the present facilities for doing the great work of evangelizing the world, a fourfold increase of men and means would be sufficient to secure the triumph of Christianity over the entire world. That is, it was considered possible to bring every Pagan and anti-Christian nation in the world under the pervading influence of Christianity in thirty years; provided the increase of men and means was fourfold what are now employed, and the rate of improvement which has marked the first two-thirds of the century should continue during the last third of the century.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Swill Milk in Brooklyn—The Troubles of the Sanitary Department of the Board.

The Metropolitan Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President E. B. LINCOLN occupying the chair.

The Sanitary Superintendent of Brooklyn reported the existence of several extensive swill-milk establishments in that city. One, he said, was in First-street, near North Fourth-street, in which 660 cows were kept, and fed upon swill brought from New-York. As many as 200 steers and bulls for slaughter were also quartered in the same stables. Another stable, containing 200 swill-fed cows, was reported to exist on the east side of Franklin-avenue, near Flushing-avenue. These establishments were said to be in a very filthy condition, and therefore, in themselves, prejudicial to the public health.

The complaints were submitted to the Sanitary Superintendent.

THEODORE VAUGHN referred a bill for $360, for services rendered in erecting temporary Quarantine buildings at Seguine's Point, for the accommodation of immigrants, during the prevalence of cholera and ship fever during the Summer of 1866.

The Board declined to honor the bill until the sum of $20,000, advanced by the Board of Health at that time to the Commissioners of Emigration and of Quarantine for the erection of the buildings, should have been returned. The Commissioners, it was said, had promised to refund the money very soon, but thus far had only paid in about one-half of the amount due.

The matter of prescribing rules of service for the Sanitary Superintendents and Inspectors, the details of which were reported, exclusively, in the TIMES of Wednesday last, was again brought before the Board, and a lengthy and excited controversy was the result.

Commissioner STONE again urged a repeal of the order requiring the Sanitary Superintendent to devote his entire time, and the Inspectors eight hours per day to the work of the Board. The parties affected by the new order felt, he said, that the requirement was unjust, and if the Board insisted upon its enforcement, very many of the most valuable members of the Sanitary force would be compelled to resign. Dr. STONE moved that the order be rescinded, and that four hours' service, daily, be required of the Inspectors, in the work of actual inspection, when they were not otherwise required by the Board. The law, he urged, required that men of "practical skill"—practicing physicians—should be employed for this work, and it would be impossible to get good men who could afford to give all their time, exclusively, to the business of the Board.

Four hours a day inspection would require as many more hours for writing the reports, and it was insisted that the Board should not require anything more of its employes, who had medical practices to be attended to besides.

The Board refused to adopt Commissioner STONE's recommendation, and referred the matter to a committee for further consideration.

Commissioner STONE then submitted the resignations of Sanitary Superintendent E. B. DALTON, and a large number of inspectors, but they were all tabled until the next meeting.

The same Commissioner then moved a resolution inquiring who, if any, of the officers or employes of the Board of Health were engaged in any outside employments, and, if so, what was the nature of them, and by what authority such employments were pursued.

The resolution was adopted.

It was not stated publicly, but it has been ascertained, that the proprietors of slaughter-houses below Fortieth-street, have nearly all complied with the order of the Board for the discontinuance of their business. The Police are looking sharply after the matter.

It was resolved to hold the regular weekly meetings on Mondays, at 1 o'clock P. M., and special meetings on Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock, hereafter.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Appointment of Committees—Removing Snow from Broadway.

This Board met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. MONAGHAN in the Chair.

A petition was received to have the Loew Bridge erected in West-street, at the junction of Cortlandt-street.

It was laid over.

Petitions were also received for the rebuilding of piers at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, East River, and Forty-sixth-street, North River, which were referred to the appropriate Committee.

A resolution was presented giving the use of the rooms in the City Hall, lately used by the County Clerk, to the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. It was laid over.

Mr. PINCKNEY said that at the last meeting of the Board a resolution had been presented making inquiry as to a contract for the removal of the snow from Broadway. The Legislature had passed a law in 1868 appointing the Mayor, Comptroller and Street Commissioner a Commission for making a contract for removing the snow from Broadway at a cost not exceeding $100,000. He therefore now offered a resolution requesting the Comptroller to state what had been done in the matter.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President then announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1869.

Arts and Sciences—Hall, Hoffman and Roberts.
Assessments—Petit, Hampson and Cregier.
Croton Aqueduct—Daly, Gibney and Jackson.
Donations—Lysaght, Cunningham and Hoffman.
Ferries—Gibney, Healy and Hill.
Finance—Culkin, Robinson, Cunningham, Reilly and Cregier.
Lamps and Gas—Gibney, Hoffman and Jackson.
Lands and Places—O'Neil, Houghton and Petit.
Law Department—Jackson, Cunningham and Roberts.
Markets—Robinson, Welch and O'Neil.
National Affairs—Healy, Hall, Lysaght, Daly and Pinckney.
Ordinances—Houghton, Riley and Hampson.
Printing and Advertising—Reilly, Houghton and Hill.
Public Health—Reilly, Jackson and Cregier.
Public Buildings—Hampson, Hoffman and Pinckney.
Roads—Welch, Reilly and Roberts.
Railroads—Hampson, Healy, Hoffman, Houghton and Reilly.
Repairs and Supplies—Hill, Petit, Daly, O'Neil and Cunningham.
Salaries and Offices—Lysaght, Healy and Houghton.
Sewers—Reilly, Robinson and Welch.
Streets—Reilly, Hampson and Daly.
Street Pavements—Cunningham, Welch and Reilly.
Street Openings—Robinson, Petit and Culkin.
Wharves, Piers and Slips—Culkin, O'Neil, Gibney, Reilly and Cregier.
Joint Committee on Accounts—Daly, Robinson and Pinckney.

Clerk Moloney submitted a communication stating that he had made the following appointments: Deputy, John Coyle; First Assistant, Wm. Donnelly; Second Assistant, Richard A. Enright; General Clerk, Robert Gamble; Engrossing Clerk, John Ford; Official Reporter, Charles E. Manning; Messenger, James McMenomy; Assistant Messenger, Patrick Reed.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Excise.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Commissioner STONE in the chair. Eight cases of alleged violation of the Liquor law were presented for trial, and disposed of as follows:

JOHN J. TALLY, No. 343 Sixth-avenue; dismissed. DAVID KOEPPERS, Sixth-avenue, between Sixteenth and Middle streets, Brooklyn; dismissed. JOHN SHEWELL, No. 70 Prince-street; adjourned. HENRY UHRMANN, No. 13 Greene-street; indefinitely postponed. JOHN BERRY, southwest corner of Union-avenue and Clay-street, Brooklyn; dismissed. HERMANN RUSTER, No. 143 Lewis-street; adjourned. GOTTLIEB LEIX, No. 177 Duane-street; adjourned. LAWRENCE S. SARKERS, No. 336 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn; dismissed.

Eighty-six new licenses were granted, and the Board then adjourned until Monday next at 1 P. M.

The New Armory in Williamsburg.

The building of the long-wished for armory for the militia companies in the region of the Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn, is now commenced. Its site is the corner of the Bushwick Boulevard and Stagg-street, E. D. The heavy foundation walls rest upon solid slabs of blue stone, seven feet in length by fourteen inches in thickness. To obviate strains and cross-strains, and to cover the heaviest demands to be made upon the building for the purposes intended, the drill-room, as an exception to those of other armories, will be, as stated, upon the first floor. The propriety of such arrangement is shown in the condition of the armory in Fourth-street, occupied by the Forty-seventh Regiment, where the main pressure is on the second floor. It will be built in the early English Gothic style, and of Philadelphia brick and Dorchester stone, resting upon a granite base four feet in height. The drill-room will be upon the first floor, and will be 80 by 94 feet, 25 feet in height, and with a direct entrance on the Boulevard. On the same floor, and opening into the drill-room by wide arches, will be the armory-room, extending the full depth of the building. On the other side of the drill-room, and facing Stagg-street, will be the rooms for the armorer, officers, non-commissioned staff, &c., while there will be a capacious vestibule at the angle of the building, with an entrance from each street. A broad corridor will skirt these rooms, and will lead by wide sliding doors to the drill-room. On the second story will be arranged the various company rooms, which will be large and lofty, and ventilated upon an entirely new plan. An excellent feature of the drill-room will be its freedom from pillars and other obstructions, while it will be lighted by large [illegible] in the ceiling. A balcony for the accommodation of spectators will extend around the room, while upon one side of the room and in the centre will be a second alcove for the military bands. The [illegible] of the building will be boldly marked by a tower to be constructed to a considerable height above the roof. A heavy embattled cornice will surmount the building, supported by deeply splayed [illegible]. The four principal entrances to the building [illegible] will be 126 feet on the Boulevard by 100 feet on Stagg-street, are to be attractive—the plan, forms, steps, &c., to be of Dix Island granite. In the construction of this building, special attention will be given to the solidity of it, which rule has been thus far strictly observed.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

The Case Still Surrounded by Mystery—The Pursuit in Full Force.

The public mind was still considerably exercised yesterday in relation to the Rogers murder, and the repeated failures by the Police to arrest the real culprit. The details of the murder were gone over in conversation, and the singular fact commented upon that in two instances men suspected of complicity or action in the murder of Mr. ROGERS, have come forward voluntarily and surrendered themselves to the Police for examination. Both TOLLAND and LOGAN remain in close confinement at the Mercer-street Police Station, awaiting the examination they both profess to be anxious for, and meanwhile the Police seem to be at their wits' end to discover a clue that will lead them to a more profitable end than the two they have so far exhausted to such little purpose. There is some good reason, no doubt, for keeping the man TOLLAND in custody, yet if he is not proven guilty of participation in the murder, or is unable to assist the Police in their search, or aid the ends of justice, the authorities will find it difficult to recompense him for his continued detention in a Police cell.

LOGAN remains in the same confident mood as has characterized him since he surrendered himself on Saturday night, and he seems to anticipate a speedy release from his present unpleasant position. Of course no direct communication could be had with LOGAN, and the readers of the TIMES are, therefore, deprived of any knowledge of his private views on the question of the murder, or his being suspected of the crime. The Police aver that he is no doubt wrongly suspected, and, as they are now taking up the threads of another entanglement of the mystery, the probability is that the Coroner will assume the responsibility, as he did in the case of the arrest of the other JAMES LOGAN, from Hoboken, and discharge him from custody. So much has already resulted from the proclamation of MAYOR HALL, that it is not unlikely that the Police will eventually receive the cooperation and assistance of those who may be in possession of trace evidence, such as a knowledge of the purchaser of the torn coat, the ownership of the abandoned hat, or the possessor of the knife used in the murder and belonging to the sheath thrown away by the assassin. It is to be sincerely hoped that Capt. CAFFREY and his officers may be enabled to put themselves in communication with such persons, else the probability of arresting the murderer will be more remote than ever. The person who was with the assailant of Mr. ROGERS, who feebly expostulated with him before the crime was committed, is now being searched for, and he may possibly be unearthed or induced to come forward as State's evidence. No further developments in the case were made yesterday.

The Old North Dutch Church in Fulton-street—Its Probable Removal.

The North Dutch Church, on the corner of Fulton and William streets, may be removed before very long, to make way for stores. The consistory has not fully decided to take this step, but is inclining that way. The old building is interesting as being the only church edifice, except St. Paul's Chapel, now used for religious purposes in New-York which dates back to a period prior to the Revolutionary War. The Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of New-York is the mother church of the denomination in this country. For more than a century and a half it was the only Dutch church in the City, and as the population increased, it multiplied its pastors and places of worship, and so obtained the title Collegiate, though this title does not appear on the records, and has no official authority.

The first minister was Rev. EVERARDUS BOGARDUS, who came from Holland in 1633 and preached in Dutch. In 1764 Rev. Dr. ARCHIBALD LAIDLIE was installed for the benefit of those who required a service in English. The church of New-York began its services in 1626 in an upper room over a horsemill, but after a few years erected a plain wooden building near what is now called Old-slip. In 1642 a large stone edifice was put up within the Fort, on the ground now known as the Battery. Fifty years later the congregation moved to a new building in Garden-street. After a second place of worship had been built in Nassau-street in 1729, and a third on the corner of Fulton and William streets in 1769, the first was called the South, the second the Middle, and the last the North Church, and the latter retains its name, although it has long been the southernmost of all the Dutch churches on the island, the Garden-street church having been destroyed in the great fire of December, 1835; and the Nassau-street Church having been given up to other religious purposes in 1844. For sixty or seventy years after the North Church was built it was crowded with worshipers, but as families yearly moved up town, the regular congregation diminished, and at last became reduced to a mere skeleton. In view of this fact, the consistory resolved, in 1857, to make the church a centre for missionary efforts, and Mr. JEREMIAH LANPHIER was appointed lay missionary. He proceeded, in July, 1857, to visit the neighboring district, to invite strangers to the services and to gather children into a Sunday School, and he met with great success. In September, 1857, he commenced the Fulton-street prayer meetings in the consistory building in the rear of the church. These prayer meetings have been kept up to the present day, with no diminution of enthusiasm; and they have also served as models for similar enterprises in other places.

In regard to the moval of the church it is not proposed to remove to another site, but simply to take down the church and put stores in its place. Its function is to be supplied by extending the second story room in the consistory building, now used for the prayer meeting, so reach from Ann-street to Fulton-street, thus providing a very large chapel, in which the prayer meetings and Sunday School and Sunday services are to be carried on as long as Manhattan Island contains any inhabitants.

Houdon's Statue of Washington for the Central Park.

For several years past a copy in bronze of HOUDON's statue of WASHINGTON has stood in the Governor's Room in the City Hall. The owners of the statue, the widow and children of the artist HUBARD, have repeatedly offered it to the City authorities for $10,000, but without success, and now it has been determined to place it temporarily in the National Academy of Design, where subscriptions will be received for its purchase, and it will then be placed in the Central Park.

In 1784 the Legislature of Virginia passed a resolution "requiring the image of WASHINGTON to be made in the purest marble, by the most eminent sculptor in Europe." HOUDON, then at the height of his fame, was selected as the artist, and he at once came over to this country and proceeded to Mount Vernon, where he took casts of WASHINGTON's face and whole person. With these he returned to Paris, where the statue was cut. It represents the General, who was then 53 years of age, in civilian's garb, his right hand resting on a walking-cane and his left on a bundle of rods or *fasces*. The left foot is advanced and the head is thrown somewhat back, imparting to the figure an air of dignity and command.

The original statue, for which $30,000 were paid, stands in the Capitol at Richmond. By permission of the Virginia Legislature three bronze copies of it were taken by the artist HUBARD. One is at Raleigh, another in the grounds of the College at Lexington, and the third was yesterday removed from our City Hall to the National Academy of Design. The statue, which weighs over two tons, was taken from the Governor's Room to the east window of the corridor, and thence lowered to one of HERRING's trucks, Mr. HERRING having offered to convey it free of all cost to the Academy of Design.

War in Oysterdom.

Liberty-street dock, North River, was the scene of quite a battle this morning—in fact, a "war of races." Two oyster schooners, the *Mary Bartlett* and *Chesapeake*, have been lying side by side for several days past. This morning the *Bartlett* weighed anchor preparatory to proceed on her regular cruise, and in getting under headway, ran foul of the *Chesapeake*, which accident caused the crew of the latter to use abusive language. The helmsman of the *Bartlett* retorted, when a general fusilade on both sides commenced with belaying pins, pieces of wood, oyster shells, &c., and anything they could lay their hands upon. The men of the *Chesapeake* getting the worst of the fight, both in words and missiles, determined to board their enemy in true man-of-war style, and did so, but after a short and spirited battle were compelled to seek their own craft with bloody noses. A large, muscular Irish woman of the *Mary Bartlett* entered lists to "repel boarders," and performed prodigies of valor with a huge bludgeon. JAMES SHEA, of the assailing party, was pretty well used up. Both sides continued until they were separated, when the *Bartlett* went on her way, the men and spectators groaning and testifying their contempt for their ignominious defeat. By the time this singular and highly amusing fight had ended full one hundred people were lookers-on, but not one policeman made his appearance on the scene.

The New Building of the New-York Dispensary.

The old building of the New-York Dispensary erected in 1826, at the corner of White and Elm streets, has been pulled down. About seven years after the building was erected, Centre-street was widened and the building was necessarily raised five feet and put back fifteen feet. By this removal it was so much injured as to require extensive repairs, and last year it became necessary to take it down. In its place a new and substantial structure of brick, three stories in height, with a Mansard roof, is being erected. The new building is about sixty feet by forty-five. The lower floor will be let out as stores, and the upper floors devoted to dispensary purposes. It will probably be finished in April next, and will cost about $60,000. In order to raise funds for the erection of the new building, the trustees of the Institution have made very liberal contributions, and collections have been made outside. The sum necessary, however, for the completion of the building is still short about $15,000.

The Dispensary was organized in 1790, and was the first established in this country. Since its establishment it has afforded relief to a million and a quarter of sick poor, and its physicians have vaccinated 120,000 persons. During 1868 36,049 patients received medical attendance—26,516 at the Dispensary, and the remainder at their homes.

Last evening an election for trustees of the Dispensary was held at the Arsenal in Elm-street, where rooms have been kindly placed at the disposal of the managers of the Institution by Col. [illegible], of the First Artillery. The following gentlemen were elected:

James F. De Peyster, [illegible], Richard Penfold, Gurdon Buck, M. D., James W. Beekman, Benjamin H. Field, Adam Norrie, D. Colden Murray, R. B. Campbell, Richard T. Auchmuty, Charles C. Goodhue, James K. Aspinwall, William H. Draper, M. D.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to Mr. D. COLDEN MURRAY, No. 53 Fourth-street, the Treasurer, or any of the trustees, as above.

The Brooklyn Water Works.

When the Ridgewood water was introduced into Brooklyn in 1859, the consumption averaged but two and a half million gallons a day. It now averages fifteen millions, and in cold weather nearly twenty millions, on account of the numerous pipes that are allowed to run, in order to avoid their freezing. The six artificial ponds on the south side of Long Island, which supply the Ridgewood reservoir at East New-York, have a capacity of but about twenty-five millions a day. A necessity therefore arises of preparing one of the uncleared ponds owned by the Company. Those now used, and from which the mud has been removed, are one at Jamaica, one at Springfield, one near Valley Stream, another near Pearsall's Corner, and two at Rockville Centre, 19 miles from New-York. The beautiful neighborhood of this latter place is prolific in streams, and possesses another sheet of water 40 acres in extent called Smith's Pond, upon the dam of which is a grist mill. It was bought by the Water Works Company in 1862 for $12,000. During next Spring the mud is to be cleaned from it, and a bank of gravel raised around, to be bordered by a fence, as is the case with the other ponds appropriated. The expense of cleaning will be $10,000. Two additional ponds are owned by the Company near Freeport, twenty-five miles from New-York, and are held in reserve in their primitive state. A pond, after being once cleaned, needs recleaning but once in three or four years, the expense being about $3,000. The streams along Southern Long Island are of unusual clearness, and throughout the entire length of the coast create a succession of artificial ponds, which form a leading charm of the scenery. The Water Company, in time, will probably be compelled to buy an additional number, and extend their conduits, perhaps, as far as Patchogue, fifty miles distant. The entire expense of the Department to date has been $7,500,000.

The City Pneumatic-Dispatch Project.

We are credibly informed that a company of English capitalists, having a large experience in like matters, are upon the eve of establishing a pneumatic-dispatch company in this City, for the transmission of letters, packages and other light articles from point to point. The details of the project are carefully withheld by the Company for the present, but it is understood that they have leased the basement of Messrs. DEVLIN & Co.'s building, corner Broadway and Chambers-street, at a yearly rent of $4,000, as a starting point for the enterprise. Thence a tube will be extended to the vicinity of the Nassau-street Post Office, and will be laid at once. Then, if the experiment should prove as successful as the initiatory one in London, tubes will be laid all over the City. The necessary machinery has been purchased, and it is said that the work of constructing the line will be commenced at once.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A BURGLAR.

On Saturday night the cooper shop of JAMES R. TATE, situate in the rear of No. 88 Franklin-street, was entered through a basement window, which was smashed, and $6 worth of tools carried off. Yesterday GEORGE WILLIAMS, aged 40, and a native of Ireland, was arraigned before the Magistrate to answer a charge of committing the burglary. As the missing tools were found in the possession of the prisoner, he was held for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

DARING ROBBERY.

Sunday night Officer McDONALD, of the Ninth Precinct, noticed two men at the corner of Washington and West Tenth streets dragging a third man violently along the street, and accosted them. The men said they were taking the third man to his canal-boat at the foot of Eighteenth-street, but as they seemed confused, the officer took them into custody. When at the Station-house the third man, who is a boatman named JOHN MATHEWS, said that he had met the other two, who are named JAMES SMITH and DENNIS CONWAY, in a liquor-saloon in Leroy-street, and had drank several glasses of ale with them. When he left the saloon they had followed him, and seizing him in the street, had dragged him into an alley-way, where they had knocked him down and cut out a pocket of his pantaloons containing $180, and after the robbery continued to drag him along the street until interrupted by the officer. The prisoners denied this version, but as they made several contradictory statements they were committed by the Magistrate, in default of $2,000 each, for trial at the General Sessions.

ADROIT THEFT.

Yesterday morning GEORGE STEVENS and another man entered the office of HENRY ROMER, No. 377 Hudson-street, and inquired the price of stove coal. Being satisfied on this point he expressed great anxiety about the quality, and leaving his companion in the office he went out in the yard with ROMER to examine the stock. In a moment ROMER heard the office door slammed, and running round found the office deserted, and that the money drawer had been robbed of $50, which was all the money it contained. STEVENS seemed then to have no further use of coal, and left suddenly, saying he would see about the matter at some other time. He was followed, however, and after a chase arrested. He protested that he had not had any connection with the robbery, but he was committed in default of $500 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY.

Yesterday morning a cartman named JOHN MARKS had two horses attached to a cart loaded with stone. When on the dock at the foot of Little Twelfth-street, North River, one of the horses gave out, and MARKS proceeded to beat it with his whip. As this treatment did not have the desired effect of aiding the animal in drawing the load, MARKS piled a quantity of straw under its belly, and tried the effect of fire upon the over-burdened beast. The result of the experiment cannot be stated, for Officer VAN BUREN of the Ninth Precinct, put out the fire and arrested MARKS, who was held for trial at the Special Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

PECULIAR BURGLARY.

Sunday night the room of SELLECT RAPHAEL, of No. 115 Division-street, was opened by a key that fitted the lock of the door, and two coats, valued at $40, were stolen. The key to the room had been stolen some time before, and a fellow boarder of RAPHAEL, named WILLIAM BUCKMEYER, being suspected, was arrested, and on his person was found a key which was identified as the one belonging to RAPHAEL's door. The prisoner denied his guilt, but was held on a charge of burglary instead of grand larceny, with which he was charged on the Police returns.

ROBBED IN A SALOON.

ROBERT NATHEANS came all the way from Pennsylvania to descend on Saturday night into the concert saloon, No. 25 Bowery. He drank at the bar, and he drank with LENA MILLER at a table. He must have been very demonstrative, for he says a policeman put him out of the place. After being put out, he discovered that he had been robbed of $55, and he made a complaint at the Tenth Precinct Station-house, charging his syren LENA with the theft. In dealing with the case, the Police were exceedingly impartial, as they arrested everybody in the place, and secured the names of about a dozen women, and half as many men, for their morning return. All of these persons were discharged except LENA, who, notwithstanding she denied the truth of the story of NATHEANS, was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SINGULAR METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS.—In his regular morning report made yesterday to Inspector DILKS, Capt. PETTY, of the Fifth Ward Police, made the following extraordinary statement: At 8:25 this A. M., the room on the second floor of No. 46 Lispenard-street, occupied by [illegible] ABEL & Co., dealers in kid gloves, was found open. Detectives were sent to investigate the affair. They found the openings on the first floor secure. The paper boxes for gloves were emptied of their contents, but occupied their regular places on the shelves. All the circumstances indicated that the room was entered from inside the building. A large wooden box was found under a table in the room, and when Mr. ABEL's son was asked what it contained, he replied, "Nothing but old papers, rubbish and binding wood." [illegible] ABEL claimed that his entire stock of gloves had been stolen. On examining the box, the detectives found a large quantity of gloves, which the son finally owned he had placed there himself for safe keeping. A quantity of other gloves were found locked up in drawers. Mr. ABEL then admitted that he was in the habit of concealing his stock of gloves over night in that manner. The suspicious circumstances attending the case, the contradictory statements of father and son, the fact that the same firm reported a heavy loss by burglars but a short time since, and a knowledge of other suspicious circumstances by the detectives, lead them to believe that no goods were taken and no robbery committed.

LA COTERIE MASQUERADE.—The much-talked of masked ball, called La Coterie, to be given by the clerks of the Fifth-avenue, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, and the Astor, Colonnade and Hoffman Houses, will take place at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. It will be the first occasion of the kind, but is to be followed by a similar entertainment every year. From the large and fashionable acquaintance acquired in the course of their business, by gentlemen attached to the leading hotels, the coming affair promises to be brilliant. Gov. HOFFMAN, Gen. WALLEN and family, Gens. SINGLETON and PLEASONTON, with other army and navy officers, have accepted invitations to attend, and two costumers alone have each orders for over one hundred and fifty fancy dresses for the night. The costumes of the directors, Messrs. RISLEY and ABEL, and the fourteen managers, will, it is said, be very rich. The laces alone on each of the two former have cost $800. The style will be that worn in the days of CHARLES II. The managers will appear in that of LOUIS XIV. No gentlemen will be admitted on the floor unless in fancy costume, and no ladies will be allowed there or in the parquette circle with hats or bonnets of the present day. They will be required, if worn, to express some character.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the rear of the shoe store of PETER REYMOND, on the first floor of premises No. 80 Prince-street. The stock and fixtures were damaged to the extent of $300; covered by insurance. The second floor was occupied by WM. R. SHERMAN, awnings, who sustained a loss of $200; no insurance. Mr. BLAKE owns the building, and it was damaged to the extent of $500; covered by insurance....At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in NUTTING & BRO.'s feed-store and stables, No. 408 East Tenth-street. The twenty-three horses domiciled in the stable were all rescued in safety, though a loss of $3,000 was caused on stock and building; covered by insurance. JOHN HEUER and ALBERT KLUMMERT, Germans, were found in the stables and arrested. Justice MANSFIELD held them on a charge of arson.

AN ELEGANT PRESENT.—Our new Vice-President, Mr. COLFAX, who was married only a few weeks ago, is the recipient of a Christmas present for his wife which is certainly one of the most elegant articles we have ever seen. It is the work of BROWNE & SPAULDING, the well-known jewelers in the Metropolitan Hotel. A beautiful porcelain vase, a foot in diameter, holds an exquisite assortment of artificial flowers. The top is of apple blossoms, and nestled among them is a blue bird, as natural as life. This bird sings for half an hour at a time with a loud and clear note, turning his head, using his mouth, and behaving in every way as a well brought-up bird should do.

POLICE COMMISSIONER ACTON.—Prof. ALONZO CLARK, Prof. JAMES R. WOOD and Police Surgeon H. A. POOLER have held a consultation over the case of Mr. THOMAS C. ACTON, the efficient President of the Police Commission, and they decided that their patient should visit the south of France. In all probability Mr. ACTON will accept the leave of absence tendered him by his associate Commissioners, and act upon the advice of these physicians.

A WORTHY OBJECT.—The first of a series of select parlor entertainments for the benefit of the New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women will take place at the College, No. 187 Second-avenue, this (Tuesday) evening. A large number of tickets have been sold, and it is thought that a handsome sum will be realized for the College.

SALE OF THE GIRARD HOUSE.—The property on the corner of West Broadway and Chambers-street, known as the Girard House, size of ground 75x100, has been purchased by JOHN P. HUGGINS, of the Lovejoy Hotel, for $150,000, from Messrs. ALLEN & BROWN, real estate brokers.

WILLIAM THE SILENT.—FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Esq., will lecture on Monday evening, Jan. 18, at the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the Tennessee Manual Labor University. Subject—"William the Silent." Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING will preside.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A moot-trial will be conducted this (Tuesday) evening by the Eastern Branch Young Men's Christian Association, at their rooms, No. 300 East Broadway, junction of Grand-street. The public are invited to be present.

RITUALISM.—A lecture on this subject will be delivered at Cooper Institute on Thursday evening next by Rev. WM. H. ANDERDON, M. A., of Oxford. Mr. ANDERDON was the initiator of the Ritualistic movement in England.

MINOR ITEMS.—CHARLES HALLENBECK, aged 43 years, fell dead yesterday at No. 109 Lewis-street....Mrs. LONG also died suddenly at No. 113 West Forty-sixth-street....MICHAEL MALLON, of the canal-boat *A. R. Cook*, was seriously injured yesterday by being struck by a bale of cotton at No. 55 Greenwich-street....JOHN GABLE, aged 14, of No. 311 East Houston-street, had a hand terribly lacerated by a circular saw in the wood-yard corner of Avenue C and Sixteenth-street....JOHN STRANAHAN, aged 12, of No. 110 East Fifty-fourth-street, fell from an ash-cart in Tenth-street, and was severely injured.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT EN ROUTE.—About 12:30 o'clock on Sunday night, a man giving his name as JOHN WEISS was picked up in Grand-street, E. D., by Officer KENNEDY, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, evidently in a state of intoxication. On his person was found eleven bottles of wine, the result of a burglary which had previously been committed at the beer saloon of MARTIN EULER, corner of Grand and Water streets. WEISS, it appears, had drank so much of the sparkling wine in the forcibly-entered cellar that he was unmistakably drunk. He was taken before Justice VOORHIES, yesterday morning, and held for a hearing.

A STABBING CASE.—FERGUSON FARRELL went to make a brief visit on Sunday evening at the residence of Miss HAMBERG, No. 21 Union-place, and when he was coming away he was assaulted by CHARLES HAMBERG, the lady's brother, on the stairs, who stabbed him several times in different parts of the body with a sword cane, first of all striking him in the left breast above the heart. The Police of the Forty-third Precinct conveyed the injured man to the Long Island College Hospital. The offender made his escape to New-York. Mr. FARRELL was paying his addresses to Miss HAMBERG, and the brother who excepted to the arrangement, took his plan of making a disruption of the relations.

IMPORTANT SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—Mrs. ANN ECKERT, administratrix of her late husband's estate, has brought a suit for damages to the amount of $5,000 against the Long Island Railroad Company, for the loss she sustained by the death of her husband, caused by being caught by the cow-catcher of a locomotive, while rescuing a child from danger. It appears that deceased sustained injuries, in consequence of which he died. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT, counsel for the Company, and Judge REYNOLDS for the plaintiff. The case is expected to be up for trial to-morrow.

IMPERSONATING A DETECTIVE.—WM. ARCHER, a young man, was arrested yesterday, and taken before Justice VOORHIES, charged with having, under the pretext of being a detective, fraudulently obtained from Mrs. LAVINIA VAN DUSEN $25 for the purpose of taking steps to bring about the divorce for her daughter, whose husband had treated his family with neglect. After a partial examination ARCHER was admitted to bail to answer a charge of grand larceny.

THE GRAND JURY.—The following named gentlemen were yesterday empanneled as grand jurors in the Court of Oyer and Terminer: John Mitchell, foreman, S. Clarkson, James A. Degraw, R. R. Moffat, T. Nostrand, Chas. B. Fish, O. Bond, Jr., Thos. Barsley, Jr., James Duer, Jos. T. Pratt, A. Van Gurderen, L. Hall, W. J. Rider, R. T. Leverich, John D. Lawrence, Richard Smith, Peter Lott, Francis M. Sheer, John Campbell, J. R. Stillwell, W. Ballantine. Judge GILBERT charged the Grand Jury in the usual manner, after which they retired for business.

AMERICA AND THE EAST.—A lecture on "America and the East, particularly China and Japan," will be delivered by Gen. JAMES L. KIERNAN, United States Consul to China, at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fulton-avenue and Gallatin-place, to-morrow evening. Gen. KIERNAN is thoroughly conversant with his subject, which is one of great interest. Admission to the lecture will be free.

A DOLLAR STREET ROBBERY.—JOHN HUGHES was taken in charge by Officer GRANT, of the Forty-second Precinct, on Sunday afternoon, near the Catharine Ferry, his head being badly wounded. HUGHES stated that he had received the wound from someone who knocked him down on Friday night last, and robbed him of $1. He was taken to the City Hospital.

SNAP AND AWAY.—At an early hour yesterday morning PETER MILLER, while walking through Front-street, near Dock, had his watch and chain, valued at $30, snatched from their fastenings on his breast. PETER gave no alarm, so the thieves walked quietly past a policeman, who might just as well have had the pleasure of arresting them.

BURGLARS IN A PARSONAGE.—A few nights ago, some burglars effected an entrance to the residence of Rev. D. V. M. JOHNSON, of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, on Classon-avenue, and perambulated the house throughout; and when they left carried off with them about $100 worth of silver-ware. They escaped.

THE NEW-LOTS MOVEMENT.—In the Brooklyn Common Council yesterday afternoon, the petition of the residents of New-Lots asking the favorable consideration of the project of annexation which they propose, was received, and a committee was appointed to confer with the petitioners on the subject.

DINNER TO MR. PIERSON.—An invitation was received by the Board of Aldermen yesterday to participate with the Brooklyn Club, in a dinner complimentary to Hon. HENRY R. PIERSON, prior to his departure for Illinois. The invitation was accepted. The dinner will take place this evening.

EXTENSION OF PROSPECT PARK.—A remonstrance was received yesterday, in the Board of Aldermen, against the proposed extension of Prospect Park, on the ground that the exorbitant taxation

which it would involve would not be followed with corresponding advantages.

THE WALLABOUT INVESTIGATION.—There are $400,000 standing to the credit of the Wallabout Commission, and the Aldermen are anxious to understand who, if any person, receives the interest thereon.

EXTENSION OF THE FIRE LIMITS.—The Board of Aldermen yesterday extended the fire limits of the city so as to include the Seventh Ward, bounded by Bedford, Washington, Lafayette and Grand streets.

WILLIAMSBURG GAS.—The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution authorizing the Williamsburg Gas Company to lay their mains from Broadway to Myrtle-avenue Park.

THE VALUE OF THE CITY BONDS.—The Aldermen have instituted an inquiry as to the value of the city bonds—whether they are par or in excess thereof.

A CHURCH SOLD IN WILLIAMSBURG.—It is understood that Rev. Father McDonald has purchased the Baptist Church in Leonard-street, near Grand, E. D., and has sold it to a French congregation.

GAS PIPE POISONING.—Miss Norton, a lady from Connecticut, who was traveling in one of the Greenpoint cars, on Sunday evening, had her pocket picked of a wallet containing about $20.

P. "EXPERIENCE IN SOUTHERN MILITARY PRISONS."—This will be the subject of a paper to be read by Col. Hosea B. Sessions before the Historical Society, this evening.

MUNICIPAL STATIONERY.—According to the action of the Aldermen yesterday, the stationery for the use of the Municipal Departments for 1869 is to cost $4,000.

"LIFE WORK."—Mr. C. W. L. F. Monroe, Esq., will read an essay on "Life Work," before the Young Men's Christian Association, this evening.

DEME SAVINGS BANK.—On Saturday the Deme Savings Bank received upward of $73,000 from 1,040 depositors.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerk, Ist Division, Ist Judicial Dist. Barnard, J.J.—Non-jury cases at 10:30 A. M.

Non-jurors at 11 A. M.

Nos. Nos.
82—Parmelee et al. vs. Hoskins.
18—In the matter of P. D. Tappan, &c.
18—Martin et al. vs. Spottiswood et al.

Peremptory Cases and Unassigned Motions.

Nos. Nos.
1—Dossland vs. Bacon.
9—Jackson vs. Second-ave. Mutual Ins. Co.
10—Cornell vs. Smith.
12—Willets et al. vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
13—Jon Mayer, &c., vs. Hoppock et al.
14—Olmstead, President, &c., vs. Ackerman.
15—Overton vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
16—Wilder et al. vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
17—Beaden Ins. Co., vs. Mutual Benevolent Life Ins. Co.
21—Fritz et al. vs. Gammell et al.
23—Hughes et al. vs. Rogers.
24—Bishop vs. Taggart et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. Nos.
811—Duval et al. vs. Wood.
805—McCready vs. Geary et al.
376—Springer vs. Dwyer.
1031—Indemnity Fire Ins. Co. vs. Great Western Mar. Ins. Co.
918½—Morse vs. Rubner.
[illegible]—Tax case.
[illegible]—Livingston vs. Hodges.
[illegible]—Halsey vs. Halsey.
622—Morgan et al. vs. Lamont.
[illegible]—Smith, Sheriff, &c., vs. Brown.
621—Sumner et al. vs. Mitchell.
[illegible]—McDonald vs. Conklin.
[illegible]—Armkenhof vs. Duryea.
[illegible]—Eucichart vs. Hellman et al.
[illegible]—Mancuchi vs. Bennett et al.
[illegible]—Nowell vs. Parsons.
[illegible]—Newman vs. Kelly.
[illegible]—Warnock vs. Kneas.
[illegible]—Pumpelly vs. Santa Rita Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 11 A. M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos. Nos.
[illegible]—Bower vs. Lovejoy.
[illegible]—Tax case, Bembella.
[illegible]—Clarke vs. Thomas et al.
[illegible]—Christian vs. Lentz.
[illegible]—Cummings vs. Gregg, Jr.
[illegible]—Scambler et al. vs. Henry.
[illegible]—Leichtmann vs. Mohern.
[illegible]—Wannemacher et al. vs. Hoschke.
[illegible]—Miller et al. vs. Reis et al.
[illegible]—Miller et al. vs. Reis et al.
[illegible]—Severini vs. Tenzer.
[illegible]—In re Jacob Korn.
[illegible]—Tax case, Mannatus vs. Hallock.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, F. J., Brady and Barrett, JJ.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

General Term calendar continued.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos. Nos.
1376—Rosenfield vs. Rieser.
1378—Barker vs. Comfort.
1264—Martin vs. Staples.
1365—Oulver vs. Smith.
—Potter vs. Appel.
—Potter vs. Appel.
—Potter vs. Appel.
—Saltonstall vs. Beck.
1294—Pike vs. Berge.
1321—Trabert vs. Burkeson.
—Quinn vs. Hastings.
1325—Mansfield vs. Travis.
—Waters vs. Brady.
1297—Bishop vs. Gregg.
1298—Lynch vs. Meyers.
1301—Ash vs. Hofman.
1325—Villar vs. Bertrand.
1326—Hunter vs. Hunter.
1327—Pickett vs. Campbell.
1328—Reilly vs. Reilly.
1329—Foster vs. Cohen.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PERSONAL PROPERTY — DOMICIL — CONVEYANCE — DOMICIL OF OWNER, AS BETWEEN CITIZENS OF THE SAME STATE—JURISDICTION OF THE STATE COURTS AS TO THEIR CITIZENS AND LAWS.

Green vs. Van Buskirk et al., and Tillinghast vs. Same.—These cases present the same facts and questions of law, and are argued together. One Bates being the owner of certain iron safes at Chicago, on the 3d of November, 1866, executed and delivered in the State of New-York, to Van Buskirk and others, a chattel mortgage of them. On the 8th day of the same month, Green caused to be levied on the safes a writ of attachment, sued out of the Superior Court in Illinois, against the property of Bates. The attachment suit proceeded to judgment, and the safes were sold in satisfaction of Green's debt. Green's attachment was levied on the safes as the property of Bates before the mortgagees in possession had delivered to Van Buskirk, and before the mortgage had been recorded, and before notice of its existence. Van Buskirk afterward sued Green in the New-York Courts for the value of the safes thus sold under his attachment, and Green pleaded the proceedings in the Court of Illinois in bar of the action. In the suit brought in the New-York Courts, Van Buskirk obtained judgment, which was subsequently affirmed by the highest Courts of the State. Writ of error was taken to this Court, in which a motion was made to dismiss for want of jurisdiction. This Court held that the New-York Court had necessarily decided what effect the proceedings of attachment in Illinois had by the law and usage of that State, and that, having decided against the claim set up by the plaintiff in error, this Court had jurisdiction under the clause of the Constitution, which declares that "full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State," and the act of 1790, which declares that such proceedings shall have the same faith and credit given to them in other States as that in which the proceedings were had. The motion to dismiss was overruled, and the Court said that the question was to be decided by the effect given by the law of Illinois, where the property was situated, to the proceedings in the Courts of that State, under which it was sold. It is therefore contended by plaintiffs in error, that as the law of Illinois provides that "no mortgages on personal property shall be valid as against the rights and interest of any third person, unless possession of such property shall be delivered to and remain with the mortgagee, or the mortgage shall be acknowledged and recorded," and contain a provision for the possession of the property to remain with the mortgagor, it is manifest that the attachment or transfer of the safes to the defendants in error, in the face of their unacompanied by possession, was invalid and wholly inoperative to protect the property sought to be conveyed, from attachment. It was in no respect such a transfer as would protect the property against the claims of third persons, while it remained in Bates' possession. It was neither acknowledged or recorded, nor did it contain the provision that the property might remain with the mortgagor, as the statute requires. The Courts of Illinois, in construing this statute, have held, if the mortgage of personal property cannot be acknowledged, as required by the act, before a Justice of the Peace in the district in which the mortgagor resides, then there is no way to make such mortgage effective, except to deliver the property. Notice of such mortgage, not recorded, will not prevent a creditor from attaching and holding the property. The defendants in error insist that the Courts of New-York had supreme right to govern its own citizens, by its own laws, and determine thereby the effect of Bates' sale. To deny this sovereign right of the New-York Courts, to determine the effect of Bates' sale by the New-York law of sales, instead of that of Illinois, would be to assert either that the New-York law of sales, or the doctrine that sales of movables are governed by the law of the owners' domicil, as against citizens of the same State, violates the Federal Constitution. This is a question of international and commercial law, say counsel, and this Court will affirm the world-wide doctrine that sales and dispositions of personal property, whether actual or not, motion are governed by the law of the owners' domicil, cannot be well doubted.

James J. Parker and Lyman Trumbull for plaintiffs in error, and John K. Porter for defendants in error.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE DE PUY CASE.

The United States vs. *Jacob De Puy and Moses De Puy.*—The trial of this case was resumed yesterday morning by the Government calling *Walter L. Sanford*, a Sergeant of Police, Twenty-first Precinct, who testified that in last June he had a conversation with Jacob De Puy in regard to the seizure of the premises in Forty-fifth-street; De Puy said he knew all about it, as he was there at the time the whisky was removed, and that the parties who had taken the whisky had $5,000 to do things with; that he to give to the officer who seized the whisky if he would let it go.

Several other witnesses were called and examined by the Government, but no new facts were elicited, but their testimony strongly corroborated the evidence previously given on the part of the Government. An effort made by Mr. Hiram De Puy on the 1st of July last was introduced and read in behalf of the Government. In it De Puy acknowledged that he had helped haul the whisky there from the premises in Forty-fifth-street, and that at the time he knew the whisky to be under seizure.

After considerable discussion upon the admissibility of this affidavit, and the introduction of other affidavits made by the same party, the Court held that the affidavits read was admissible and all others not.

The Government here rested their case, and Mr. McCarthy, of counsel for defence, opened the case in behalf of the defendants, and the case was then adjourned until to-day at 11 A. M.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE SEVERENCE COTTON CASE.

The United States vs. *Vernon K. Stevenson.*—This case was resumed yesterday, the Government occupying the entire day in examining witnesses for their behalf.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE LICHTENHEIM AND HOYM CASE.

United States vs. *David Lichtenheim.*—This case was resumed yesterday morning. The defendant, an inspector of internal revenue, was charged with levying black mail upon Oscar Hoym, a cigar dealer. It had been stated by the Government witnesses that a quantity of cigars had been sent by Hoym from Freund's store to Lichtenheim, in part payment of the $1,000 claimed by Lichtenheim from Hoym for selling a change against the latter for selling cigar stamps that had been used. The defence testified that no such cigars were sent. On cross-examination, however, witnesses for the defense were unable to swear that the cigars were not sent. They were simply able to assert that they were not aware of the cigars being received by Mr. Freund, and thought they would have known the fact had it occurred.

A further hearing was adjourned until Friday next.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE ALBANY CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

United States vs. *Gutermuhlen Brothers.*—This case had been set down for a hearing yesterday, but was postponed until Thursday morning.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 11.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.

Mr. Lewis M. Coates, late an attorney and counsellor of the State of Pennsylvania, was to-day admitted to practice in all the Courts of this State, on motion of Judge Monteith. On the 5th inst. Mr. George W. Scagle, late of Massachusetts, was admitted to practice, on motion of Mr. Chas. A. Peabody.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 11.

Before Judges Monell, Jones and Fullerton.

THE GRINDE-STREET REFERENCE.

The New-York Rubber Company, appellants, vs. *Theodorus Strang, respondent.*—On or about the 6 of February, 1866, the appellants leased from respondent the premises No. 103 Liberty-street for a period of two years and nine months, from May 1, 1866. Subsequently, and before the expiration of the lease, the City Corporation, by virtue of the act of 1813, took steps to extend Church-street, and the report of the Commissioners was confirmed 30th December, 1867, in which was embraced the property leased by the respondent.

Except to the extent of the foregoing proceedings, the property and its occupancy remained in all respects the same as before, no money having been paid to the respondent. On this state of facts the respondent as plaintiff brought suit against appellants for one quarter's rent, up to Feb. 1, 1868. The appellants set up in their answer that by operation of the confirmation of the report of the commissioner, the title in fee, together with all rents and profits, &c., became vested in the City. Judgment was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the amount claimed, on the ground that the act of 1813 was unconstitutional so far as it was claimed to vest a title in fee in the City, except where the property was necessary for public use, was so used, and actual compensation made therefor. From this judgment appeal was taken. It was argued in behalf of respondents that the City, under such proceedings, cannot acquire a fee simple absolute in the property, but only a mere "trust" in trust for certain public uses, and until applied to such uses and compensation made therefor the title still vests in the original owner, and with it the rights to all rents and profits accruing thereon. The cause was elaborately argued on both sides, and decision reserved. Lee & Hubert for appellants; Maxis & Parsons for respondents.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

Before Theodore H. Lane, Justice.

LANDLORD AND TENANT CASE—WHAT CONSTITUTES AN EVICTION.

Herman vs. *Lizzie G. Villette.*—This was a summary proceeding to recover possession of the "Coles Mansion," in Fifteenth-street near Fifth-avenue, for non-payment of the first quarter's rent, amounting to $1,000. The tenant pleaded that the landlord had built two houses, one on each side of the demised premises, and in doing so had cut off a portion of the bay window and balcony, and also cut off light and air from certain parts of the building. The tenant admitted, however, that she had remained in possession the entire term; had used the premises as a boarding-house, and had not suffered any pecuniary loss through such acts of the landlord. The landlord contended that this did not amount to an eviction. That at most it was only an injury to the beneficial enjoyment, which was not ber to an action for rent, the tenant remaining the entire period in possession of the premises, and carrying on her business without detriment. The Court gave judgment for the landlord.

A. N. Blumenstiel, attorney for landlord; Judge A. J. Requier, attorney for tenant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 11.

By Judge Ingraham.

Hoyt vs. Reilly, &c.; motion granted.

Sandford, vs. Sandford; motion granted for a new reference; motion denied.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of the petition of Robert M. C. Graham et al.; motion granted; order to be settled on notice; the question of costs reserved until the settlement of the order. (See opinion.)

The Bruyeveant Bank vs. Felix F. Delacroix; motion denied, without costs.

By Judge Cardozo.

Saltus vs. Lockwood; case and amendments settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 11.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

The Central National Bank of New-York vs. John Micolson; motion granted.

The East River Bank vs. Thomas Kennedy; taxation of cost by Clerk affirmed.

Martin W. Brett et al. vs. William C. Arms et al.; motion granted with costs. (See opinion.)

Alexander Lovell vs. E. F. Crouch et al.; motion granted.

Richard L. Campbell vs. Augustus Waterman et al.; motion granted.

The Hope Marine Insurance Company vs. Dennis Perkins; motion granted.

The Sheriff vs. Mary Taylor, executrix, &c.; motion granted.

By Judge McCunn.

William McKinley vs. American Exchange Bank; judgment for defendant.

Thomas Barton vs. Mary Batton; motion granted, with $10 costs.

By Judge Jones.

N. Meadel Shafer vs. James W. Guest; motion denied without costs to either party, without prejudice to renew on amended papers.

The Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. William K. Warford et al.; case returned for correction.

Joanna A. L. Stutzer vs. George E. Williams; case returned for correction.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 11.

By Judge Brady.

Bliss vs. Coleman; motion denied, but without costs.

Meeks vs. Voorhis; this motion is denied upon the ground that the defendant offered to pay the judgment.

By Judge Daly.

Murray vs. Williams; the demurrer to the second and third defences in the answer is well taken.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

The calendar was unusually large yesterday. Eli Owens, a colored man, was charged with entering the house of Francis Grim, a bootmaker, of No. 54 Water-street, on the 26th of December, and stealing $50 worth of clothing. The prosecutor was examined, and identified the property. Mr. Levine, Jr., whom the Court appointed to defend his prisoner, said, that although the clothing was found in possession of the prisoner, there was no evidence that he had stolen it, and that he should therefore have the benefit of the doubt. The District-Attorney said the case was plain against the prisoner, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty of grand larceny, without leaving their seats. He was sentenced to four years in the State Prison.

In the case of James S. Walsh and Thomas Burns, charged with knocking down Mr. Shilling, a ship's steward, on the 21st of December, and robbing him of his cost and waistcoat, the prisoners pleaded guilty of assault, with intent to rob. Walsh, as the leader of the assault and concealer of the property, was sentenced to seven years in the State Prison, and Burns to three years.

Margaret Sweeny and Catherine Ackerson pleaded guilty to stealing $40 worth of goods from the store of Messrs. De Rose, and were sent to the State Prison for three years and a half.

William Gaffney, alias Smith, was indicted for assaulting John Kearney. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for one year, and a fine of $100.

Henry Mathews pleaded guilty to stealing two boxes from the premises of a Mr. Fair, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Thomas Ryan was accused of breaking open the trunk of a fellow-boarder and stealing cashmeres. He was in the employ of Mr. Henry B. Mott, a carriage manufacturer, who gave him a very good character. He was convicted of petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

No other cases were ready for disposal, and the Court then adjourned.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 11, 1869.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112½	600 Canton Co	35½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. 65, small	112½	100 West. U.	90½
10,000 do	112½	100 do	90½
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	112½	100 do	90½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	112½	100 Mich. Cen.	115½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	112½	100 Pac. Mail	12½
1,000 do	112½	100 do	12½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	113½	100 Del. L. & W.	136½
1,000 do	113½	50 Adams Ex	64½
25,000 do	113½	50 Mich. Cen.	115½
1,000 Orange War Ds.	80	200 Mich. S. R. L.	93½
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	116½	100 do	93½
15,000 do	116½	100 do	93½
27,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	112½	100 do	93½
10,000 do	112½	100 N. Y. Cen.	128½
10,000 do	112½	100 do	128½
10,000 do	112½	100 do	128½
64,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	112½	100 do	128½
16,000 Dock, P. F. Ds.	95	100 do	128½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new	64½	100 do	128½
10,000 do	64½	100 Hudson	127
2,000 do	64½	100 do	127
2,000 do	64½	100 do	127
4,000 do	64½	100 do	127
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new	64½	200 Reading	94½
1,000 Virginia 6s, new	57	100 do	94½
1,000 do	57	100 do	94½
10,000 do	57	100 do	94½
10,000 do	57	100 do	94½
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new	38	100 do	94½
5,000 Missouri 6s, N.	80½	200 Chic. & N. W.	86½
14,000 Ill. Bonds	76	100 do	86½
10,000 La. 6s, Loc. Ds.	67½	100 do	86½
10,000 do	67½	100 do	86½
10,000 do	67½	100 do	86½
2,000 Georgia State 6s	90½	100 do	86½
1,000 Cal. Ds.	75	100 do	86½
1,000 do	75	100 do	86½
1,000 do	75	100 do	86½
1,000 do

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE. 23d-st., corner 8th-av. LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Thoier, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Gueden, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. MONEY. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Ringgold, Rockwell, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mestayer and others.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. L'ŒIL CREVÉ. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mlle. Desclauzas, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Beckers, Genot, Petit, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Miss Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE. Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Afternoon—KATE KEARNY. Evening—ERNANI. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN, &c. By a powerful cast.

THE TAMMANY. 14th-st., near 3d-av. GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL. 14th-st., near 3d-av. GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISM, INSTRUMENTALISM, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE. 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. LECTURE BY MISS ANNA DICKINSON. Subject—"Fair Play."

STEINWAY HALL. Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st. GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Ole Bull, Miss S. W. Barton, Mr. G. F. Hall, and a full orchestra.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Montague-st. GRAND CONCERT. By Mme. Parepa-Rosa, assisted by distinguished artists.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY ROOMS. Corner 2d-av. and 11th-st. LECTURE BY PROF. VON SCHLAGINTWEIT. Subject—"High Asia."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is conceded in Paris that the Peace Conference now in session in that city will be successful in averting the threatened war between Turkey and Greece. The representative of Turkey has consented that the present *status* of affairs shall remain undisturbed until the close of the Conference. The Sultan has congratulated the people of the Danubian Provinces on their loyalty.

The recent disturbances in Italy, resulting from the collection of unpopular taxes, have been suppressed, and the collection is being proceeded with.

The budget of the French Minister of Finance shows that during the past year the floating debt has been reduced 2,000,000 francs. His estimates for 1870 promise an excess of receipts over expenditures of 86,000,000 francs.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented to the Senate, yesterday, a memorial setting forth that it is impossible for a Union man to live in certain parts of Georgia, that the murderers of Union men cannot be brought to justice, that intimidation has been used to influence the vote of colored citizens, and asking that some legislation be made to remedy this state of things. The bill providing for the relief of Miss Sue Murphy for losses sustained during the war was taken up. During the debate which ensued Mr. Sumner read a letter from a citizen of Alabama, which stated that the property claimed by Miss Murphy was really owned by her stepfather, who was not loyal; that Miss Murphy had made many rebel speeches herself at flag presentations, and that the property for which payment was claimed was never worth more than $1,500. These statements were denied during the general debate which followed. Without disposing of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Robinson introduced a bill providing for the improvement of the harbor of New-York by removing obstructions, and otherwise. It appropriates $5,000,000 annually for this purpose, to be expended by a Board consisting of the Governor of the State, the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and other prominent officers. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Butler introduced a bill, which recites that a majority of the Judges of the State Courts of Virginia are disqualified from holding such offices by the Fourteenth Amendment, and that the United States Courts are discharging criminals who have been convicted by such Judges. The bill then provides for a stay of proceedings in such cases until the United States Courts shall have decided upon the validity of such convictions. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Washburn introduced a bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office act, which, Mr. Butler said, was the same bill introduced by him; but as his was in the hands of the Judiciary Committee and could not be reached this session, he hoped action would be immediately taken on Mr. Washburn's. The previous question was moved and the bill passed—yeas 121, nays 47. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, as amended, was passed. Mr. Boutwell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, defining who might vote for Presidential Electors and Representatives to Congress. It provides that no one shall be prohibited from voting on account of race or color, and provides punishment for persons interfering with the rights of legal voters. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill. After some debate it was reported to the House, and an adjournment immediately followed.

GENERAL.

The ice in the Hudson River above Albany broke up yesterday, causing a rise in the river at that city. A barge and a canal-boat were driven out of the basin into the river, and will probably be lost. Several buildings on the pier were partially destroyed, and great damage to property ensued.

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky has recently decided that, under the act of March 3, 1865, the widow of a member of Congress is entitled to receive back pay due him, and that it should not go to the administrators, to be distributed among the creditors and the heirs. The case arose in the estate of Henry Grider, a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress, who died Sept. 7, 1866, having failed to draw all his compensation the sum of $2,127. This amount the widow drew and claimed as her own property, although at the time of her marriage she had executed an ante-nuptial contract relinquishing her right of dower in any estate her husband might own at his death.

There is a report in Chicago to the effect that the Propaganda of Rome have cited Bishop Duggan, of Chicago, to appear before the Council and show cause for removing Fathers McMullen, Roles and McGovern from their parishes.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held a regular session yesterday afternoon. Complaints were made relative to the existence of large establishments in Brooklyn where swill-fed cattle are kept, some for milk and others for slaughter. The Sanitary Superintendent was directed to investigate the matter. A motion of Commissioner Stone to modify the order of the Board relative to the time required to be devoted to the service of the Board by its Sanitary Department, was referred to a committee.

Yesterday the Metropolitan Board of Excise met and investigated eight cases of alleged violation of the law by liquor dealers. Four complaints were dismissed, three adjourned and one indefinitely postponed. Eighty-six new licenses were granted.

The Dramatic Fund Ball at the Academy of Music last night was a very brilliant affair. It was attended by large numbers, both of the world of fashion and of the stage.

A fire which occurred at Phelps, Ontario County, N. Y., destroyed property valued at $50,000, on which there was an insurance to the amount of $30,000.

The report of the loss of the brig *A. R. Dunlop*, of Boston, between that city and Halifax, is confirmed. Thirteen persons were on board, and all are supposed to have been lost. Portions of the wreck and one body have been washed ashore.

The official vote for Congressman in the Fourth District of Tennessee, as Gov. Brownlow revises it on account of informalities and illegalities, stands as follows: Col. Lewis Tillman, Republican, 3,785; C. A. Sheafe, Democrat, 3,363.

Several murders and robberies have occurred along the Opelousas Railroad, in Louisiana, during the past few weeks, and the people in its neighborhood are much alarmed thereby. The last case reported occurred at a point about forty-one miles from New-Orleans. The victim was a German, who was employed as a laborer on the road. A colored man has been arrested for the crime. He admits, it is said, that he robbed the man, but denies having committed the murder.

Three colored soldiers, who were in jail at Hays City, Kansas, charged with murder, were taken from the jail by a Vigilance Committee, a night or two since, and hanged. The white and negro soldiers at Fort Larned have had so much trouble that it has become necessary to remove the latter.

The New-Jersey Legislature meets to-day, at Trenton. The third and final message of Gov. Ward will be sent in after the organization of the two branches; and Mr. Randolph, the Governor elect, will be inaugurated on Tuesday, the 19th. The election for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Frelinghuysen will take place early in the session.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday. A resolution making inquiry as to the contract for removing snow from Broadway was referred. The President announced the Standing Committees for the year, and the Clerk announced his appointment of subordinates.

The well-known bronze cast of Houdon's statue of Washington was removed yesterday from the City Hall to the National Academy of Design. It will be purchased by subscription and placed in the Central Park. The price is to be $10,000.

Cotton was firmer yesterday and more sought after. Breadstuffs, Provisions and Groceries were less inquired for, though in most instances, buyers had the advantage. Freights dull.

Beef cattle are not selling at so high prices as they brought last week. The market is dull, with prices at 15c.@17c. ℔ lb. for good cattle. Very few are sold for over 16c. Hundreds of common and thin beeves were sold for only 12c.@14c. ℔ lb. The supply is fully equal to the demand. The sheep trade is depressed. Sales were slow yesterday, with prices from 4c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight. Only the very best sheep bring more than 6c. ℔ lb. Common sheep sell slowly at 4c.@5c. ℔ lb., gross weight. The hog market is fairly active. Common to good swine are being sold at 10¼c.@10¾c. ℔ lb., live weight. A few choice lots were sold for a trifle more than these prices. Dressed hogs bring 13c.@13¼c. ℔ lb. Selected lots have been sold at 13½c.@14c. ℔ lb., but most of the sales are reported at about 13c. ℔ lb.

Gen. Grant and the System of Appointments to Office.

A correspondent of the *Nation*, who believes in Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service bill and regrets that it is not likely to become a law soon enough to be of service to Gen. Grant in making his appointments to office, makes this suggestion:

"Cannot Gen. Grant select six or a dozen competent and honest men, who, acting as a Committee, would, under certain simple but fixed rules, take up all applications for office in rotation as they come to hand, and so deal with them that Gen. Grant would be able to send up to the Senate no name of a certainly corrupt or glaringly incompetent man? It does not seem much to ask; and if only the six or twelve Committee-men could be obtained equal to the emergency, it would not be a very difficult thing to do."

Difficult or not, we fancy this is just about what Gen. Grant will attempt to do,—though he will not probably put his action in just that form. As described by the writer this plan would be an innovation, while, in point of fact, it is merely what is already provided by the Constitution, and is sanctioned by the usage of the Government in its better days.

The Constitution, which makes the President the chief Executive of the nation, gives him power to appoint a head of each of the departments into which the Executive administration of the Government may be divided; and those heads, acting together, each in his appropriate sphere, constitute just about such a "committee of six or a dozen men" as the correspondent referred to has in view. We are inclined to think that Gen. Grant will hand over to that "Committee," (more commonly called a Cabinet,) the duty and the responsibility of "taking up all applications for office as they come to hand," and of making from them such selections as they may advise the President to appoint. And we are inclined to think, further, that Gen. Grant will prescribe for these Committee-men "certain simple but fixed rules" of action—such as will most nearly meet the difficulties of the case—such as, for example:

1. No man must be selected who is not thoroughly and reliably honest.

2. No man must be selected who is not thoroughly competent.

3. No man must be selected who is not, in principle and in habitual action, thoroughly faithful to the Constitution.

Under the guidance of these "simple, but fixed rules," if faithfully adhered to, in their spirit as well as letter, the Committee will have little difficulty in making it reasonably certain that "no name of a certainly corrupt or glaringly incompetent man" will be sent up to the Senate. The head of each department will probably be charged with the special duty of selecting the men to be appointed for service in his own department; and will probably be made to understand,—as such things are understood only in military circles, or by men accustomed to a military *régime*,—that he is to be held *responsible* for the men appointed to office in his department, responsible for their integrity as well as their capacity,—for what they do and for what they *fail* to do, in the line of their legitimate duty.

The thing of first importance in this matter is, of course, the selection of these Committee-men,—or in more familiar phrase, the selection of a Cabinet. The whole country understands perfectly that upon this depends the success or the failure of Gen. Grant's Administration; and the country awaits with intense but patient anxiety, tempered only by its confidence in his good judgment and upright purpose, Gen. Grant's announcement of the selections he may make.

But there is another point of very great importance behind this, but following very closely upon it. Who shall *advise* the heads of departments, in their selection? No man can know all the applicants, be he Secretary or President,—and no man can, therefore, from his own knowledge and of his own motion, select from them the men best fitted in all things for office. Whoever makes the selections must depend upon *somebody* for advice,—or at least for information, at once full, reliable and disinterested, which may guide him in coming to a decision. To whom shall he look for such information?

Of late years members of Congress, belonging to the dominant party, have *claimed the right*, not only to advise the Executive in regard to appointments in their respective districts, but absolutely to *dictate* those appointments to him. The word is not too strong. In form they *ask* certain appointments at his hands; if he makes them, all is serene and they are his "friends." But if he refuses to make them, they array themselves against him, and denounce him as false to his friends and a traitor to his party. Very much of the hostility of individual members of Congress against Mr. Johnson, was due to his refusal to make appointments to office in obedience to their dictation. It is held that the President has no business to go behind the indorsement and recommendation of a member of Congress for appointments in his district. The patronage of the district is claimed as, *of right*, the property of the member. State delegations combine and agree to support in a body the claim of each member to the selection of office-holders in his own district. The Republican members from New-York have held meetings and formally voted that they would *insist* that the President should appoint to office in each Congressional district of New-York, the officers whom the member from that district might select. The same thing has been done in other States, and is the general practice with members from them all.

The plea urged is that the member from any district is naturally presumed to know more about the political interests of his own district, and of the character, political and personal, of the applicants for office within it, than the President possibly can; and that he is therefore the proper person to *designate* the appointments for it. The members, it is true, *ask* these appointments; they do not, in form, dictate them; but in point of fact, that is precisely what they try to do. And if their requests are not complied with, they feel at perfect liberty to make open war, personal and political, upon the Executive who dares to refuse. Gen. Butler, in his recent canvass for reëlection, openly declared that if Gen. Grant did not give him his rightful share of the offices in his district, (which usually means all of them,) he would *give him enough to do to take care of himself during the rest of his term*. This was meant as a menace, and is incapable of any other construction. And while all the members of Congress are not so open and frank in their avowals as is Gen. Butler, they all hold, as tenaciously as he does, that the right of selecting the officeholders, each for his own district, *belongs to them*, and that no President, who is true to his party and his friends, will refuse it to them. None but a "traitor" would dream of such a thing.

Precisely the same feeling pervades the Senate. Senators assert the same right and enforce it in the same way. They "claim" certain appointments as theirs by *right*; if the claim is conceded, very well. If not, they are at war with the Executive. We venture to say that more votes were controlled *for* convicting Mr. Johnson, when impeached, by his refusal of patronage when demanded by individual Senators, than were gained for acquitting him by the concession of such claims, or by more open bribery.

There are at least two serious objections to this practice and to the theory on which it rests:—

1. It is in violation of the spirit and intent, as well as the language and letter, of the Constitution, which gives to the President the selection of officers of the Government, subject only to the "advice and *consent*" of the Senate. It makes members of the House the real and actual appointing power, when in no sense have they rightfully anything whatever to do with it.

2. Even as advisers Congressmen are not *disinterested*. They consult their own political interests or their own personal feelings. And some of them actually make a pecuniary profit from the offices which they can control. Even the best of them use the Executive patronage, so far as they can control it, to pay their political debts, or to secure their future political advancement. They pay for what their personal supporters have already done for them, or they buy support for themselves in the future. In this way the patronage of the Government is used to destroy all independence of judgment and of action *within their own party*, in its selection of candidates. There are very many men now in Congress who would not be there if their constituents had been free to follow their preferences. Their judgments were overborne by influences created by the use of the Executive patronage wielded by the member already in place.

This whole system is false in theory, vicious and demoralizing in practice, and fatal to the independence and integrity of the Government. It ought to be broken up. Members of Congress should be free, and should be invited, to *give information* concerning candidates for office within their districts,—and that information should weigh much or little, according to its intrinsic value. *Facts*,—not advice, nor wishes personal or political,—are what the Executive needs at the hands of members of Congress; and are what should in every case be required and used by him, *as the basis and guide of his own independent and untrammeled judgment*. This is the true theory, and has been the practice of administration in the better days of the Government. We hope Gen. Grant will try to return to it. Whether he can do so or not, is a matter of doubt, and depends on his ability to contend successfully against the various influences and combinations that are interested in maintaining the existing state of things, and which most assuredly will not surrender it without a bitter and a desperate struggle.

North and South in a New Light.

The tortoise may again outstrip the hare. In the race for solid wealth, it seems not improbable that the South may, after all, pass the North. The former is in several respects better fitted for the trial. It has graduated in the school of adversity, and come out spare indeed in flesh, but with wind, and nerve, and muscle in capital trim. The North on the contrary, has reveled in the delights of dissipation, and shows all the signs of revelry and sumptuous living. It is sleek and finely clad, but with nerves unstrung, and predisposed to short breathing.

The Southern planter was precipitated roughly to the bottom. He lost everything. The labor he had relied upon was taken from him. The comfort in which he had been reared suddenly vanished. He suffered the pangs of poverty and despair. Compelled to struggle for his bread, he began life anew under its most dispiriting aspects. Necessity made him thrifty, temperate and industrious. Having neither money nor credit, he was compelled to train his appetite to simple fare, and to adapt his ways to circumstances of the hardest kind. The lesson was an unpleasant one, but it has yielded good results. The planter of to-day is not the planter of ten years ago. He has learned to work, to buy no more than he can pay for, and to confine his wants within comparatively narrow limits. Hard times have lost their terrors for him. They have taught him to regulate his expenditure by his means, and with this lesson learned he has little to fear. If he has not wealth he has none of the drawbacks incident to its possession. An inflated currency does not demoralize him; and all the habits growing out of the war tend toward simplicity of taste in food and dress.

We at the North, though more pleasantly situated, cannot look on the future quite so complacently. Ours has for years past been a school of extravagance. The good, old-fashioned habits are gone, and in their place we have a fondness for grand living and grand enterprises. We have fine houses, magnificently furnished, with expensive tables and costumes to match. The economy we read about has been banished. We get into debt one with another, and with people abroad. An inflated currency has familiarized us with high prices, and the war expenditures of the Government with plenty of currency. The Government expenditures have ceased, but the currency remains; and we keep up splendid appearances by speculation, and our spirits by resolutely refusing to think of danger or to talk of pay in real money. We are not fools enough not to know that there are business and financial rocks ahead, and that the present style of living cannot last forever; but we deliberately prefer not to contemplate these things, or in any manner to prepare for them. We may have to go under for a little, but there is no use in making ourselves miserable before the time. It will be time to look the evil in the face when we cannot hide from it any longer.

Are we wrong in suggesting that, despite the present apparent disparity, the Southern cotton-grower may find himself richer than the Northern speculator; or in thinking that in view of disorganized finances, the North may possibly feel any future pinch a little more keenly than the less boastful South?

Reverdy Johnson in England.

It is with a diplomat as with a soldier—a single mistake, made with whatsoever good intentions, puts him under the real or fancied necessity of excuses forever after; and only the end of life brings an end to his explanations, after which they are continued by his biographers and heirs. Mr. Reverdy Johnson's mistake in fraternizing with the Lairds, Wharncliffes, Roebucks and Gregories, of England, is very clearly no exception to this rule. Being a "blunder" in diplomacy, it becomes "worse than a crime" for him; and, accordingly, so long as he stays in England, he will not cease to defend himself; when he leaves England he will make a parting explanation; when he touches American shores he will make a preliminary apology—and so on, possibly, to the end of his *official* life at least.

And all the while Mr. Johnson himself will continue to wonder *why* his countrymen are offended, and why, since our family quarrels are over, the principle of letting "bygones be bygones" does not cover and vindicate his extreme good nature toward the builders and the abettors of the *Alabama*.

To us distant spectators of his conduct the reason lies in a nutshell; nor is it difficult for us to see at once the fallacy of that excusatory logic of his which now and again the cable reports in brief, and which a few days after the English papers report in full. To have been friendly with Englishmen who had publicly predicted the success of the rebellion, would have subjected Mr. Johnson to no hostile criticism here. Many of our British friends did that; and so did others who, like Lord Russell, treated the "late Union" as already overthrown, or, like Mr. Gladstone, believed that "Jefferson Davis had created a Nation," and who yet appear to have been misled as to the *fact*, rather than to have been carried away by hostile sentiment. We shall go further: it would have done no harm, perhaps, for Mr. Johnson to have extended official courtesies even to those Englishmen who *did* sympathize fully and heartily with the South, under the two-fold impression that secession was a lawful remedy in our Government, and that the cause of the insurgents was that of liberty against oppression.

But that was not Mr. Johnson's mistake. What he did was to embrace men who did *not* sympathize with the cause of the South, as such, nor with that of the North, but who aimed to humiliate both South and North, and *all* the States together. Such men were the Roebucks of England, who espoused the cause of the South because it would break up the Union—not that they hated the South less, but the Union more. And they not only had this aim, but publicly avowed it and gloried in it in public speeches which still remain on record for Mr. Johnson to peruse. Nay, that not a single foothold may be left to our Minister, the leader of this class of America-haters, namely, Mr. Roebuck, out of whose friendly embrace with our Minister at the Sheffield dinner the present popular censure grew, several days after the banquet confirmed all we now say, in a public speech. Asking himself why he had favored the cause of the South, he said: "I will tell you distinctly, and you shall not mistake me. My object was to prevent the United States from becoming an immense, uncontrolled power."

Let us now see if we cannot assist Mr. Johnson to understand the ground of the censure of the American people, which appears to be so mysterious to him. It was not solely provoked by the insult which Mr. Roebuck gave to our country, and to its people as the "scum" of the earth, at the same table where sat our official representative, charged with the maintenance of our honor. But it also arose from the spectacle of our Minister's "embracing" a man whose purpose in the war was to ruin America. He himself declares he cared little for the political rights or the grievances of the South, as such—nothing for secession or slavery; his object was to check and destroy America as a nation, and to prevent the Western Hemisphere from becoming more powerful than the Eastern. *That* is something we never heard from the most violent of the Southern insurgents. In their wildest paroxysms of rage, they clung to the "*old* Republic" with its hopes and destinies; they claimed its statesmen, from Washington to Webster, as their exemplars; their new flag was one of "stars and stripes;" their Constitution was mainly like ours; they founded a Republic; and there was no day, from start to close, when they would not have gladly given up secession, could they have exchanged it for the political control of the *whole* Union—all the better for its being of "immense, uncontrolled power." Does Mr. Johnson see no difference in this respect between Roebuck and R. E. Lee? Does he fail to understand why the former is not a case of a "family quarrel?" Why the forgiveness and reconciliation extended to the one, do not necessarily include the other?

If not, then let him put the question not on grounds of "forgiveness of the past," but of policy for the future. For the very reason alleged by Mr. Roebuck for his hostility still survives. The United States are stronger, and have a power still nearer being "immense and uncontrolled" than ever before; hence Mr. Roebuck, despite the moderation in expression which our *success* imposes upon a public man, is precisely, by his own confession, as determined an enemy of our country as before; and with this view known to him, our Minister embraces him. Let Mr. Johnson be as friendly as he pleases with those Englishmen who, misled by ignorance of our political system, fancied secession was a right, or who, misled by ignorance of historic fact, fancied the South was oppressed—he may regard them as included in the "family reconciliation." But let him not include in his loving kindness, open and avowed haters and active enemies of our nation. The interest of every Southerner, though lately an insurgent, is now our national interest—to aggrandize the whole country. The interest of every man holding Mr. Roebuck's views is to break up our Republic, should opportunity offer.

Secretary Stanton and Senator Morgan.

The following letter from the late Secretary of War, addressed to a member of the present State Government, will explain itself. Mr. Stanton has deemed it his duty to say thus much in behalf of Senator Morgan, in reply to certain calumnies which the heat of the pending Senatorial contest has put into circulation:

Washington City, Jan. 1, 1869.

My Dear Sir: The confidence and respect inspired by your acquaintance during the war induce me to address you on a subject in relation to which I take some considerable interest, while anxious to abstain from any improper interference—I mean the approaching election of Senator from New-York. I am informed that misrepresentations are actively urged against Gov. Morgan's reëlection in respect to his supposed action while Governor in relation to the draft, and also respecting the election of Gov. Wadsworth.

In respect to strengthening the army by draft and volunteers, no State Executive was more prompt, active and harmonious with the Executive administration at Washington. For his uniform and hearty support to the War Department in the great struggle, I shall always feel under obligation to Gov. Morgan. Mr. Lincoln, as you doubtless know, had great regard for him.

In respect to Gov. Morgan's action relating to Gen. Wadsworth, the General and I had frequent conversations about that canvass, and the conduct of prominent persons supporting or betraying him. The General always spoke with respect, confidence and favor toward Gov. Morgan as a true friend, who had supported him faithfully in the contest.

The support given to the War Department by Gov. Morgan, as Executive of the State and Senator, will, I trust, in your judgment, excuse me for this explanation, and warrant my desire for his reëlection to the United States Senate. His defeat would, of course, gratify his political enemies of the Copperhead Johnson stripe, and be claimed as a sign of Johnson strength in New-York. For this reason, without any discrimination of individuals that could be invidious, I am earnestly desirous to see the Governor reëlected as a token of approval of his loyal support of the Government and the Republican Party.

Yours truly, EDWIN M. STANTON.

The Hoosac Tunnel.

The retiring Governor of Massachusetts speaks rather hopefully of the completion, within a reasonable time, of this great railroad enterprise,—perhaps only a little less interesting to the people of New-York than to those of the State he represents.

In truth, there is nothing insuperable, nothing even extraordinary, in the difficulties which the Hoosac Tunnel presents. That it has already taken so much time, and used up so much money, and accomplished only 8,000 feet of excavation, or one-third of the required work, is not solely or mainly due to the intrinsic mechanical difficulties of the task. If the Messrs. Shanly take hold of the job in earnest by the end of this month, they can confidently expect to connect the central shaft with the projected base of the tunnel before Midsummer; and then, working from four headings at once, they can make double progress. Their contract time of seven years will be amply sufficient to have cars actually running through the tunnel, and the new appropriation of five millions ought to cover the whole cost.

The engineering difficulties, are, of course, considerable, but they mainly involve questions of time and money, and no elements of experiment or uncertainty. The experiences of the Mont Cenis Tunnel can well be turned to account. This latter, it is true, will hardly be completed under two years, but it has been a considerably more difficult undertaking. For example, its borings are conducted from but two headings, the entrance and exit; whereas, in the Hoosac Tunnel, the opportunity of sinking a central shaft is an enormous advantage. It will be as great an advantage, too, in making the tunnel practicable for travel when complete. The seven-mile tunnel under Mont Cenis will be very difficult, probably, to ventilate by any appliances ever yet successfully put in use; but the central shaft in the Hoosac Mountain will be an efficient aid to circulation, and, by means of proper machinery, the air may be made to course with facility.

The great "bore," as the Eastern papers always write it, in a very grave pun, may therefore be looked upon with more hope. Undoubtedly the business of Boston will be the gainer by the new western route, though not probably to the extent promised by the enthusiasts who urged the enterprise so many years ago.

Affairs in the Antilles.

The desperate strait to which the revolutionists in the eastern part of Cuba have been reduced is evinced by their declaration of the abolition of slavery. When the Secessionists of the South were similarly hard pressed and on the eve of surrendering, they determined on arming their slaves; but, though the enlistment of the blacks was authorized by the rebel Congress, only a few companies were organized. The abolition of slavery, forced by their reverses on the Cubans, will have no better effect; the decree, to prove effective, comes from the wrong party, and will, we fear, result in giving actual and desirable freedom to no one. The pacificatory measures adopted by Gen. Dulce have, on the contrary, been liberal, and wise and practical. They have already had great effect in the insurrectionary districts, and, we may hope, will lead to the speedy close of the revolution.

There is some hope, too, that peace will be restored to the Haytien half of the Island of St. Domingo, though the failure of the Baez Government in the other half is said to be threatened in consequence of financial schemes that have gone awry. President Salnave, of Hayti, has of late displayed considerable energy in the prosecution of the campaign against the several rebel chiefs who have, for nearly a year, waged war against him; and his authority along the coast is now almost secured as firmly as it has always been in the interior. Salnave represents the agricultural class of Hayti; the rebels against his authority were, generally speaking, idlers of the sea-coast towns; and since Hayti must depend for her commercial prosperity on the products of her soil, this success of the agricultural class will be welcomed here as a sign of returning peace and prosperity. Salnave is generally regarded as the ablest and most honest ruler that Hayti has had since the death of Boyer. He has certainly displayed as much energy as Boyer, though not precisely in the same direction; but once united under him, Hayti ought to have a prosperous era.

Signs of returning prosperity to Jamaica are also to be noted, the evil effects of Gov. Eyre's conduct there having been gradually effaced. It is noteworthy that the prosperity of Jamaica, like that of Cuba, has been the result of changes of a liberal, political and commercial character in the Government. England has found no difficulty in controlling her negro subjects while giving them the protection of a strong Government, liberally and humanely administered.

The Antilles, in short, never had better prospects than at present. There never was a time when American commerce was more attracted to that rich district; and American merchants in the West India trade are looking forward to a year of unprecedented prosperity. The West India trade, combined with that of the South American Coast, ought to be one of the most valuable to American merchants and steamers, and with peace on the Plate and quiet in the Antilles, we see no reason why a vast commerce between us and those countries should not spring up. At present European nations control and direct that which ought to be ours.

The Bureau of Steam Engineering.

By the strong vote of 97 to 23 the House passed, the other day, the Naval Committee's bill, providing that hereafter a civilian may be appointed by the President to fill the position of Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department.

The ground alleged for this change by the Committee was, that facts had shown that the Government should have a wider and better choice among aspirants for the position than that furnished by the corps of engineers, whose number (only fifty-two) and whose field of operations are both so circumscribed. It was added in the Committee's recommendation, among other things:

"Reports come to us from line officers on every station and other observers that our vessels move by steam alone, while those of other nations with more adequate steam apparatus resort to their sails while cruising on stations, and thus save the fuel ours consume and the wear and tear of machinery they are undergoing. Line officers report to us from every station that our vessels, when they move impelled by our style of engines, move only to look at the sterns of competing vessels, even of those of the little South American States which have navies."

With such a state of things in our navy, the action of the House is not to be wondered at. The least that can be said regarding the Steam Bureau as at present constituted is, that it has woefully disappointed the just expectations of the country from its creation. The theories of its present chief have been the subject of severe criticism on both sides of the Atlantic, ever since the opening of his career. That career began before his appointment to his present post, with the frigates *Alleghany* and *Princeton*. The machinery of the first ship proved a total failure, from constructional defects. The second, Ericsson's *Princeton*, was, as every one remembers, the first screw war-vessel in the world, and the model on which the navies of all maritime Powers have since been constructed. Her original engines were so excellent that they outlasted her hull; and it was thought worth while to build a second one for them. But instead of merely making the customary repairs of wear and tear, Mr. Isherwood managed to introduce "radical improvements," so utterly inefficient that a Board, in rebuking them, said in effect that the *Princeton's* engines would have done well enough—if let alone. It hardly needed a Board to confirm what was so obvious.

The "Erie experiments" followed, mainly designed, it would seem, to expose the Sickles cut-off, which Mr. Isherwood had previously advocated by proving that the established theory regarding the expansive action of steam, everywhere acknowledged, was a myth. It was believed at the time that these new notions would give their author a "European reputation;" and so they did, but it was a very unflattering one, and has been unfortunate for the prestige, as well as the practice, of our navy.

The labors of Mr. Isherwood at the head of the Steam Bureau, during our war, are probably too familiar to need more than a brief recapitulation. First we got from him the 23 gunboats, amazingly deficient in speed, notwithstanding their "modern improvements." Next came a batch of 8 or 9 sloops of the *Ossipee* and *Juniata* class, which were worse than the gunboats because larger and more costly. Then came 40 or 50 "double-enders,"—and when we mention that word "double-ender," it needs no qualifying epithet. There were then begun 20 sloops still larger, of the *Guerrière* and *Piscataqua* class, noted on foreign stations for their slow speed and enormous loads of new-fangled machinery. About ten of these are completed, and the engines of the rest are carefully packed away—the contractors having first been settled with. Finally, in a desperate effort to secure speed at any cost of efficiency, came the *Wampanoag* class, which the Naval Committee, through Mr. Kelley, thus describes:

"Under the management of our present Engineer-in-Chief, the cherished head of the engineer corps of the navy, we have a ship said to be the fleetest on the ocean, the *Wampanoag*, but which cannot carry her own fuel for a month together with food for the competent number of officers and men for the same time. So much of her room is taken up by engines, coal-bunkers, fire-room, &c., that the officers in command of what is boasted of as the fastest ship in the world are compelled to occupy quarters less commodious than are allowed on ordinary merchant ships moved by steam."

Now, if the upshot of this long story (a story of a good many millions of dollars) is that our ships bear such a character as they do; that, with splendid models, our entire war screw fleet is a comparative failure; that where we have speed we have almost no battery-power or cruising comfort or economy of fuel, and where we have these or any of them, we have so little speed—surely, the tardy discovery that we ought to have the machinery of our ships constructed like that of other Powers, is a pretty important one.

Take the mere matter of economy. Mr. Kelley says he thinks there would have been "a saving of hundreds of millions" to the country, had a competent man been at the head of the Steam Bureau during the last eight years. Let us call it *ten* millions, and surely it was worth saving. The Naval Committee says that "if merely our ships could move under sail," on station duty, "it would save every day to the Treasury more than the annual salary of the Engineer-in-Chief." That is worth saving even now.

And yet it would appear, from the discussion, that it was not so much these facts as alleged "stupid or corrupt transactions," to some of which Mr. Kelley referred, and of which he somewhat tersely said he had a "vast mass more damning" behind, that aroused the attention of Congress. Otherwise, apparently, our old system might have gone on for eight years longer. It was maintained in debate that up to this time subordinate officers have glossed over the failures of their chief, and supported his theories and practice. The only remedy for such an *esprit de corps* is, of course, to throw open the office itself to the competition of trained constructing engineers, of whom our country has so many. That this will now be accomplished seems beyond doubt.

MINOR TOPICS.

It appears that the Paris Conference will furnish a pacific solution of the Turkish question. That was undoubtedly the determination of all the representatives of the Conference when it was called; and we have never doubted that it would end in this way.

The bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law, originally enacted to hamper Johnson in his appointments, was passed in the House yesterday,—only *forty-seven* members voting against it. That every one of these forty-seven was a Republican is rather a curious and significant circumstance. It shows that forty-seven Republicans in the House have less confidence in Gen. Grant than the Democrats. The list of negatives will reward inspection. The repealing bill now goes to the Senate, where it is not likely to be so favorably received. The Tenure-of-Office act gives the Senate a very great share in the Executive power; and that body has evinced anything but a willingness to lay aside any power whatever once placed in its hands. It is much more likely to grasp after more.

It now turns out that the Legislature of 1868 empowered the Mayor, Comptroller and Street Commissioner to enter into a contract for the removal of snow from Broadway, at a cost not exceeding $100,000 each Winter. This is an item of news for many people; but if the authority exists, we wonder no attempt has been made to carry it into effect. Mayor Hall would do well to investigate the matter, and see if the experiment might not be successfully tried. If Broadway can be kept clear of snow each Winter for $100,000, no one would be likely to regret the expenditure.

The earthquakes seem to have abandoned California, the West Indies, Ireland and other well-regulated countries, and betaken themselves to the more congenial soil of Mexico. They can't very well increase very greatly the confusion and turmoil which are chronic in that most disreputable of republics. We are not sure but they may shake the country into something like conscience and common sense. Almost any physical cataclasm would be a small price to pay for such a blessing.

There are feeble intimations that Congress intends to to prohibit the use of *fac-simile* stamps by which members of Congress frank thousands, and may frank millions, of documents which they never see. We shall believe in their passing such a bill when we see it done—and not before. The stamp is too convenient to be readily discarded. The franking privilege *per se* may be good thing,—but it is not half as convenient or profitable as the abuse of it by the use of the stamp. Therefore we think the privilege itself more likely to be abolished than the *fac-simile* stamp. *Nous verrons.*

Increased strength and buoyancy were noted at the opening of Wall-street business yesterday, in nearly all financial values, under an active call for the funds, stocks and gold, the latter having been favored by unconfirmed rumors of war dangers in Europe. Money was reported plenty at the legal rates. Later in the day there were rather free realizations on most forms of investment at and out of the Stock Boards, and prices receded from the highest figures of the day, closing irregularly. A rumor was circulated,—to the temporary injury of Government securities,—to the effect that the Treasury Department was about to market a few millions of new bonds,—but, on inquiry, the rumor was found to have not the slightest element of truth in it,—a very important defect. The rumor was believed to have originated with parties who were represented as short of bonds, and desirous of depressing values, in order to protect their outstanding contracts to deliver. An effort was also made to "talk" money close and up again, but it was not very successful. The temporary reaction in prices, it was generally

thought, would be speedily followed by renewed animation and firmness.

We hardly think it necessary for shop-owners to choose the slush season for filling the streets and gutters with their garbage and sweepings. Mr. Whiting gives enough provocatives to profanity to satisfy the most malignant hater of his race. One nuisance at a time is sufficient—it is only a refinement of cruelty to make the sidewalks and streets more detestable than he leaves them at this season.

It is reported from Washington that the excellent Chaplain of the House has been placed in a very unpleasant quandary by the champions of rival schemes for settling our financial difficulties, each one of whom desires the benefit of the Doctor's prayers. He is quite ready to pray for the success of any loyal plan, and his wish to please is only equaled by his unwillingness to offend. In this dilemma he might follow the shrewd example of an old Newburyport clergyman, who was requested by rival sea-captains, sailing in exactly opposite directions, to pray for a fair wind. Both the old sea-dogs, grim and determined, were on hand Sunday morning, to see that neither got an unfair advantage; but the clergyman was equal to the occasion. He offered an earnest petition for the success and safety of each of his seafaring parishioners, and wound up with an appeal for a "siding wind!" Unless we greatly underrate the Chaplain's abilities, he must be able to frame a "siding" petition that shall please everybody and answer all practical purposes.

One object of the National Bricklayer's Convention, now in session at Washington, is said to be to determine whether some more rational and fruitful measure of redress for labor cannot be had than through the rude weapon of the "strike." We do not look very hopefully for a practical result—if it were achieved, it would be nothing less than the settlement of one of the main industrial problems of the day.

We have now had congratulations from the uttermost parts of the earth upon the Presidential election, and, curiously enough, though the most extraordinary variations have been played upon Mr. Colfax's name—say in the regions of Timbuctoo and those of the Cannibal Islands—yet Grant's name is always reported aright. This must be an immeasurable consolation to the *World*, which spent the best part of three months in trying to find out what Grant's name was, so as to guard the *other* and less intelligent world from error. By the way, how is it that we havn't heard from the *World* lately on this subject?

A well-known City missionary, who has read the recently-published annual report of the Board of Excise, which shows a decrease of 2,419 liquor shops in this City since the law was begun to be enforced, is dubious concerning the truth of the statement. He cites the fact, in support of his misgivings, that for two years past he has walked every day through one of the most popular thoroughfares a distance of two miles, carefully noting the grog shops, without discovering a single one to have been closed during that period. This is doubtless true; but it affords no conclusive argument against the correctness of the report of the Excise Commissioners. The liquor shops which have been closed were those of the more disreputable kind, in the worst neighborhoods, and the general effect of the law has been to gradually elevate the character of the licensed houses. The Excise law has been of great advantage by decreasing the number of arrests for drunkenness, giving us comparatively quiet Sundays, and putting over four millions of dollars in the Treasury,—a sum which was formerly lost to us by the non-enforcement of the Excise law.

The Sultan Abdul Aziz has a fleet of eight formidable iron-clads which would make short work of King George's little wooden armament in the Piræus—to say nothing of the thirty other more old-fashioned war-ships, all under the command of the Anglo-Moslem Admiral, Hobart. The ten Greek fighting vessels (so called) would find it the best of their strategy to "cut and run" among the friendly archipelago. The Hellenes are "good marines and famous corsairs," like the English of traveler Hentzner's day, (1500,) but they would certainly be beaten in a contest with the Turks, and it is very likely that England and France, and the rest of that pentarchy, would let them have their great pride and petulancy drubbed out of them. These Powers are not disposed to "sail in" just now. There is no *tête-montée* like old Czar Nicholas, among them, and they are so terribly armed that they are, in a great degree, afraid of a general *melée*.

As the question of woman's suffrage has become so prominent, it is rather remarkable that no member of Congress, either in the Senate or House, has yet appeared as its especial champion. We give the hint gratis that here is a chance for a great reputation to be won. As some legislators have gained laurels in other times by espousing the cause of tariff, or free trade, or secession, or abolition, or whatever other question may have been the uppermost one of the hour, and devoting their work to and hinging their fame upon this one point, so here now is a fresh field for some aspiring Congressman. Outside of Congress there are many champions of the new cause; but the man in Congress who will make this his "hobby," his "one idea," has not yet come forward. He must be a man, who, like the old Senator with his *Carthago est delenda*, will end every speech with "Give woman a vote." We have pointed out the field—now, who is the man?

The practice the Massachusetts Governors have of delivering a farewell address on retiring from office, is useful in many respects. It brings the valedictory of the old offices, and the salutatory of the new, in immediate comparison, since they are made public at about the same time. What with the retrospective glance of the one, and the prospective glance of the other, the real situation of public affairs ought to become clear. The outgoing Governor can do that justice to the past which might escape the incoming Governor, naturally intent on the future; and the latter can tone down the former's over-colored view of what has been done, by showing how much more remains to do. Thus the two views are mutually corrective; and as, in practice hitherto, both have invariably been candid and courteous, on the whole, the plan is a good one, both to guide legislation and to assist the popular understanding of affairs.

The short-hand reporters of this City, who use the phonographic system, have resolved themselves into a league or guild, the object being to advance the interests of their craft. The demand for first-class phonographers increases each year; their services being found of great value in all the law courts, where the preservation of *verbatim* reports of testimony materially expedites business. The pay of good short-hand reporters is from $4,000 to $6,000 a year, and there is not a sufficient number of properly-qualified members of the profession in this City. In view of the needs of the future it is proposed to teach the art of phonographic writing to the advanced pupils of the public schools.

It is curious to consider how the spirit of Joe Bounderby runs through society. We are, in general, for belittling everybody we would commend; we relish poor origins and flourish them affectionately. Our cherished American was "the Mill-boy of the Slashes," another was "a rail-splitter," another a tailor, another was a "tanner's boy." Mr. Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, is the latest of the tanner's boys. "I knew you when you hadn't a shirt to your back!" said an old joker to a younger Irishman, who did not *remember it*, and who knocked him down. This was long ago. Nobody now would knock another down for such a compliment. He would be proud to see it quoted in print, and go about with the air of the aforesaid *Bounderby*. A few years ago a gentleman made a tremendous pile in a year, or less. Afterward he got on a platform and said he "once came into that town with only a half-dollar in his pocket." He went down to his house whitewashed—very nearly.

Rev. Messrs. Davies and Stout, now about to sail for China and Japan, in the *Alaska*, are going with the best wishes of a great many, on an errand which is likely to prove more arduous and expensive than remunerative in conversions—such being the report of our missions in general. There is no danger of American missionaries complicating our relations with those two imperial Governments, like the Englishmen who caused the recent imbroglio. The Chinese and Japanese rulers and people strongly dislike this religious interference; and it is only when the commercial and other social considerations shall have prepared the way, that our missionaries will be able to reap the advantages they promise themselves. To this end they should eschew everything like offensive propagandism, which never yet prospered among those Eastern pagans, and which would destroy whatever chance of success they may have at present.

The last of the splenetic diatribes of the *Saturday Review* upon women, is entitled "Grim Females." It opens thus:

"Almost all histories and mythologies embody the idea of a race of grim females. Whether as fabulous and complex monsters, like the Sphinx and the Harpies, or in the more human forms of the Fates and the Furies, unsexed women have been universally recognized as forming part of the system of nature, and to be accepted among the stranger manifestations of human life. Yet it is hard to understand why they should exist at all."

The different kinds of the Grim Female are fully described, and the different traits of the various kinds. If the grim female is born grim, she remains grim to the end. The grim female must be carefully distinguished from the masculine woman. The grim female is not necessarily a strong-minded woman, though she may be. And so the *Review* goes on, piquantly and bitterly, till the grim female stands before us like an old-world Gorgon, turning living flesh and blood to stone. The article thus closes:

"Weak women, vain women, affected women, and the whole class of silly women, whatever the specialty of silliness exhibited, are tiresome enough, Heaven knows; but, unsatisfactory as they are, they are better than the grim female—that woman of no sex, born without softness or sympathy, and living without pity and without love."

We would advise the *Revolution* to copy the article on the "Grim Female" for the benefit of its readers.

The Woman's Hospital.

Dr. Chapin is to deliver a new lecture on Wednesday evening at the Cooper Institute, and from the nature of the subject—"Columbus"—we may be pretty sure that his hearers will enjoy one of his best efforts. Among our popular lecturers this distinguished divine has no superior and few rivals in the power of investing a subject with interest. A hard student as well as an impressive and spirited speaker, he makes his lectures really instructive, so that his audiences are not only pleased while they listen, but go away feeling that they have really gained something by passing an evening with him. The occasion of the delivery of his new lecture has an interesting connection with its subject; for he is to speak in aid of the cherished project of a great discoverer—a Columbus in the art of surgery, Dr. Marion Sims. The lecture is for the benefit of the Woman's Hospital, an institution in which he first practiced and brought to perfection that great operation which relieves the sex of the most deplorable of the calamities which sometimes wait upon maternity. Columbus had not so high a motive when he set out to win a new way to the wealth of the Indies, as stirred this American surgeon when he bent all his energies to the discovery of some remedy for one of the woes of women, which, until he accomplished his great task, was pronounced irremediable. Isabella pawned her jewels to help that discoverer; she might well have given them ten times over to help this one, who has brought happiness to so many of her sex that would otherwise have been suffering in despair. Entertainments for charitable objects often fail, it is said, by very reason of their object. But it will be to the shame of our people should this one not more than meet the expectations of its projectors; for there is not a benevolent institution that has a higher claim upon the sympathies of every woman, and much more of every man, and hardly one which is more in need of present help, than this noble Woman's Hospital.

Opera Bouffe.

"L'Œil Crevé," by Hervé, was brought out last evening by Mr. Grau, at the Theatre Francais, with a fair degree of success. It needs further comment than we can bestow upon it to-day, but we may record that the reception was favorable. The production generally is creditable to the management, the dresses being particularly good.

Dramatic Fund Ball.

The masked and fancy dress ball for the benefit of the Dramatic Fund took place last night at the Academy of Music, and was very well attended, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. As it was given under the auspices of leading merchants, bankers and lawyers of the City, those present were well-bred people and dressed in excellent taste. As every lady's costume was, to a great extent, a fancy dress, there were many who did not attempt any particular character. Many, also, did not wear masks, conscious that they were in company they had been accustomed to, and feeling no necessity for disguise. Notwithstanding this, the character costumes were numerous and very good. Among the ladies there were the usual number of Red Riding Hoods, Mary Stuarts, vivandieres, flower girls, shepherdesses, powdered dames of last century, &c., and the gentlemen exhibited costumes of Francis I., Henry VIII., Charles II., &c., though the large majority, as seems usual at masquerades, were in plain evening dress. Fancy costumes do not seem to find much favor with the gentlemen of this City. They are costly and involve the additional expense of a carriage. It is to be regretted that it is fast becoming a custom, at masked balls, to come very late. Dancing did not begin last night until after 11 o'clock. The decorations of the Academy presented their usual brilliancy, and were not increased for the occasion beyond a painted representation of a statue of Shakespeare at the back of the stage, surmounted by the words "Dramatic Fund" in gas-jet letters. Shakespeare was also flanked on each side by two painted mythological statues similar to his own. Toward 1 o'clock members of the theatrical companies attended in large numbers. To specify them were needless. It is only necessary to imagine nearly every leading actor and actress in the city, with many of minor repute. The ballet of *Humpty Dumpty* and Tammany were also well represented. These ladies were all in character dresses, and were generally masked. Messrs. Ahrman & Morrison furnished a very fine supper.

William B. Read.

On Sunday night last, Mr. William B. Read, of Brooklyn, E. D., one of the few survivors of the War of 1812, departed this life at the age of 78 years, after a prolonged and painful illness. The deceased soldier served with distinction during the second war with England, and subsequently filled various important and trustworthy public positions with credit to himself and the Government. For several years past Mr. Read was engaged in the New-York General Post-Office, but his health gradually failed and he was compelled to retire. The deceased was highly respected by a numerous circle of friends, to whom his loss will prove irreparable.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP UNION.

The North German Lloyd steamship *Union*, Capt. [illegible], from Bremen, Dec. 26, and Southampton, Dec. 29, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brings accounts of disastrous gales in England, the details of which will be found below.

The Paris *Liberté* of Dec. 28 publishes a letter dated Paris, Dec. 21, from Henry de Bourbon, brother of the Ex-King of Spain, addressed to the Provisional Government. The writer attacks vigorously the ambition of the Duke de Montpensier, declares that the glory of Washington is far more enviable than that of Cæsar, and asks to be permitted to return to Spain as a mere citizen, and again take service in the Spanish navy.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes: "The Prince of the Asturias sent the Prince Imperial a splendid writing-desk for a Christmas-box on Dec. 25. The present was returned the next day by a large cargo of toys, which the Prince Imperial took to the Pavilion Rohan himself. It is easy to understand that the Empress (formerly Mdlle. de Montijo) feels enormous pleasure at the power of patronizing the Queen who was once her sovereign, and, moreover, she is very glad that her son should have a playmate somewhat nearer his own rank than the sons of Dr. Conneau and the late Count Walewski. On the other hand, Isabella, in her fallen state, cannot but be pleased at being treated as an equal at the palace of a reigning monarch."

Prince Napoleon has been seriously ill, and confined to his bed in the Palais Royal. At last accounts his health was improving.

Five gallant Frenchmen perished at Boulogne on Sunday, Dec. 27, in the attempt to rescue the crew of a disabled English schooner ashore off the jetty. They formed part of the crew of the lifeboat which was overturned.

The East India papers contain the confession of a mild Hindoo, named Ramadheen, not quite 21 years of age, who for the last twenty months has followed the calling of poisoner. He calls his victims "shikar," (game,) and alleges no other excuse for his practices than that it was very dull at home in his village. The number of his victims is about thirty, most of them either Brahmins or Faqueers.

STORMS IN ENGLAND.

Disastrous Gales—Loss of Life and Great Destruction of Property.

From the London Morning Star, Dec. 29.

The fearful gales of the past week seemed to have reached their climax on Sunday last, when the wind blew with terribly destructive force nearly all over the country, but after the comparative calm of Sunday night and for a few hours yesterday morning, caused by the wind veering to northwest, the wind, which has not for several days actually dropped, freshened once more into a gale of great violence, and gradually attained the full force of a hurricane, with the strength of which it blew during the greater part of the afternoon and evening. Anything at all resembling is has not been experienced since the memorable gale of January last, when it will be remembered many persons were killed in the metropolis. The disasters, as far as are yet known, to life, property and shipping, are too sadly apparent, but the full effects of the gale will not be known for some days. Sunday's list of destruction to life and property is in itself a long one, but it is now greatly augmented. Early yesterday morning, after the rain had ceased and the wind had slightly lulled, the moon, which was at its full, shone out with a brightness seldom witnessed, the sky at the same time being beautifully clear. Between 5 and 6 o'clock it was freezing hard, a fact not only testified by the thermometer, which registered a few degrees below freezing point, but also by the state of the roads, which, in exposed situations, were rendered quite hard. Later on in the morning the barometer continued to register a slow but gradual fall in the mercury, and it is a significant fact, as showing the advancement which has been made in meteorology, that every seaport received full warning of what might be expected yesterday. At 11 o'clock the wind was blowing a gale, not only in the metropolis, but, according to reports received at the Meteorological Department, all round the coast. At 12 o'clock it had attained almost the strength of a hurricane, and later on in the day it gained additional strength. As each strong gust of wind blew, chimney-pots, in all directions, flew off houses, signboards were blown down, and damage done in various ways to house property. At about 3:20 the force of the wind was so great that the position of persons walking in the streets was rendered very dangerous; and in some parts of the metropolis, as well as in the city, large numbers of persons, more especially ladies, were, as it appeared, almost panic-stricken by the fact of tiles, boards, zinc, and other chimneys, &c., falling round them; it is, of course, needless to say that the number of accidents from this cause alone is very large, as the cases treated at the hospitals prove, but besides these, there are no doubt many cases which have not yet been reported. It is estimated that at least about 100 persons have been injured in the streets, and some of the cases are of such a serious nature that death will probably result. In all parts of the metropolis the damage done has been immense, every thoroughfare bearing full evidence of the fearful force of the wind. In the suburbs, where the wind had greater play, outhouses, conservatories and other buildings which could hardly be expected to resist the force of such a wind have been destroyed or greatly damaged; and in one case of this kind, at Stockwell, a servant was almost killed by the falling materials. The poor fellow, whose name is understood to be Henry Matthews, about 32 years of age, was engaged about 3 o'clock in the afternoon making efforts to shield with canvas and poles a large conservatory, and had nearly succeeded, when a terrific gust of wind blew a portion of the conservatory down, and the canvas and falling materials knocking him down, he was fearfully cut about the head and face with the glass, and injured on other parts of his body by the ruins. At Clapham, the roof of a stable was blown off about 2 o'clock, and a horse killed. In the same parish a little girl and a boy were seriously cut and bruised by the falling rubbish of a chimney-stack which was blown down. The children were at the time in the nursery of a ten-roomed house, in Clapham Park, and the materials which injured them fell into the middle of the room. On the Common the destructive effects of the hurricane were visible in the appearance of large trees, which were almost denuded of their branches, small trees being uprooted. On Wandsworth Common several trees were blown down, and on Tooting Common similar effects of the storm were observable. The trees and shrubs in the various royal parks have been greatly damaged. In Regent's Park and Hyde Park, which are more exposed than the others, several trees have been blown down and other damage done. This, however, will bear no comparison with what was witnessed in Richmond Park, Hampton Court, and other royal property. It is stated that at the former places such a destructive storm has not been experienced for many years, the ground being literally covered with broken branches and timbers. Along the line of country traversed by the railways, cottages are unroofed, haystacks and barns blown down, and great damage done. On many of the lines themselves the late heavy rains have in cuttings laid the rails under and loosened the foundations on which the sleepers rest, necessitating constant care and examination. No accident has as yet been reported; the cause of many of the trains arriving late in London yesterday being more attributable to the action of the wind, which considerably impeded their motion. Engine drivers state that with heavy luggage trains progress could only be made with the full steam power applied. Telegraph posts have been blown down, and other damage done. In Lambeth, yesterday, a portion of a house which was in course of removal for the improvements which are being carried out, was blown down, and two men injured. At Battersea, about a hundred houses were seriously damaged, and in the Lower Wandsworth-road a man was knocked down by the lamp of a public-house which was blown down. When the poor fellow was picked up, he was insensible, and it was found that he had sustained some severe scalp injuries. At Kennington great damage was done to house property, one house being unroofed. No serious accidents were, however, reported. In the northern and eastern districts of the metropolis great damage was also done, and many persons were treated at the hospitals for injuries occasioned by the wind.

On the river the scene yesterday was even more exciting than it was on Sunday last, when several vessels were injured by collisions with others with loss of life. On Sunday night at high tide the wind had lulled, and the apprehensions which in the early part of the afternoon were entertained for the safety of large numbers of small craft were for a time dispelled. Yesterday, however, not only was the navigation rendered difficult, but even dangerous. Sailing and other barges in the crowded limits of the river became almost unmanageable, and frequent accidents occurred. Many barges and small boats were sunk, and others greatly damaged. The small steamers could hardly make way up and down the river, and at low tide several of them went aground. Below London Bridge the greatest caution characterized the navigation which was carried on. No less, however, than nine collisions were reported as having occurred in less than three hours, two only of which were of a serious nature—one between a steam-tug and a large paddle-steamer, in which the cook of the latter, a black man, fell overboard and was drowned; and the other between a barge and a ship, in which two passengers were severely injured. The Captains of vessels which arrived in the Blackwall, London and St. Katharine's Docks state that the sea in the Channel, and even at the mouth of the river, was very high, and was lashed into great fury by the hurricane. The casualties to vessels, and the total losses of others which had come under their observation, were unfortunately very numerous. The ship *Hearts of Oak* had her deck swept, two men being swept overboard. Off Deal it is estimated that at least twenty vessels were damaged. All round this coast the gale was fearful, and many lives, it is feared, have been lost. On the east coast several disasters to shipping are reported at Lowestoft and Yarmouth. At the former port the ship *Wellington*, bound from Sunderland to Folkestone, came in collision with a large vessel and was greatly damaged; the *Mergers and John*, from Sunderland for Ipswich, had her bows stove in and lost her bowsprit after collision with a brig, believed to be the *Isabella*, also of Sunderland, but bound for London, has been ashore on the Gat, but was got off by the beachmen and boatmen. Two vessels which had been abandoned had been taken into the harbor. The ship *Merton*, which was bound for Wivenhoe, encountered fearful seas, and came in collision with another vessel belonging to Faversham, called the *Saucy Lass*. The latter sank, and the master and a boy were drowned.

Last night the wind moderated, but the barometer was not steady, and more rough weather is expected.

THE GALE AT LIVERPOOL.

From a late hour on Saturday night up to an early hour yesterday morning, a terrific storm of wind, accompanied by blinding showers of rain and hail, passed over Liverpool and its neighborhood. The direction of the wind was generally from west to northwest, and the storm was at the fiercest point between 1 and 4:30 o'clock P. M. on Sunday afternoon. The scene on the Mersey was a very stormy one, but, owing to the river being comparatively free of shipping, there are few disasters to record. One vessel, the *Violetta*, had a very narrow escape in the Sloyne. While being towed up the river she was caught in a terrific squall, and knocked over almost on her beam ends. Assistance was at once rendered, and the ship removed from her dangerous position. The eastern portion of the town suffered very severely—chimney-pots and slates were flying about in all directions, and several foot passengers had narrow escapes from the falling slates, &c. At the extreme north end of the town, however, the storm caused a vast amount of damage to houses in exposed positions. At Bootle one large house, just ready for roofing, had its western gable blown in, and several jerry-built houses were roughly handled. All along the road from Bootle, Seaforth and Waterloo to Blundell Sands, the storm played havoc with gardens, hothouses, conservatories, &c. Trees were torn up by the roots, windows blown in, and slates and tiles carried away; in fact, one or two houses near Crosby were rendered uninhabitable. When the tempest was at its height the barometer sank to 28.46, having fallen two-tenths of an inch in the course of three or four hours. Accounts from the Irish and Welsh ports describe the gale as being extremely severe. The emigrant ship *William Tapscott*, which sailed from the Mersey for New York on the 14th November, has been compelled to put back to Queenstown, leaky and disabled. A melancholy disaster occurred on Saturday night off the port. While the Cunard steamer *China* was going out of the Channel on her outward voyage to New-York, she came into collision with pilot boat No. 9 off the northwest lightship. The boat was cut to the water's edge, and was with great difficulty kept afloat until it reached Liverpool. Twelve of the pilots managed to scramble on board the *China*, and were taken to Queenstown, where they were transhipped to the steamer *Nebraska*, and sent on to Liverpool. The weather was very stormy and dark when the collision took place, and we regret to say that two pilots—viz., George Brooks and Thomas Lee—in attempting to reach the China, fell into the sea and perished.

WEYMOUTH, Saturday Night, Dec. 26.

Throughout the whole of this afternoon and evening the wind has been blowing a perfect gale, accompanied by very heavy storms, rendering the sea in the Channel of the most tempestuous nature. The only casualty at present known of is that which has occurred to the steam-ship *Borussia*, which has broken her main shaft. She was bound from New York to Hamburg, is of 2,400 tons, and commanded by Capt. Flavens. When about 700 miles westward of Portland the accident occurred, in consequence of which she set sail and made up the Channel. On Friday she fell in with the screw-steamer *Great Yarmouth*, bound for Havre, which took her in tow; but, on account of the heavy sea which was then running, the tow-line broke, and the *Great Yarmouth* was compelled to leave her. Before parting company, however, the *Great Yarmouth* took some of the *Borussia's* passengers, and landed them at Portland. Capt. Flavens asked these to send some tugs to his assistance, and the *Commodore*, from Weymouth, immediately proceeded to her rescue. In the meantime the *Borussia* had been brought up about three miles south of the Shambles lightship. The wind then changed to the westward, and, in company with the *Commodore*, she was safely anchored in Portland Roads. If the weather moderates, the *Commodore* will tow the *Borussia* to Southampton, where her shaft will be repaired.

A School Blown Down—Four Hundred Persons Buried.

From the London Daily News, Dec. 29.

A shocking calamity occurred at Rochdale on Sunday. The weather in that town was boisterous, and the wind blew in fearful gusts in the streets. In a new street off Spotland-road, a row of houses has just been completed, and two of them are so constructed as to answer the purposes of a Sunday School. Mr. Brewick, of Manchester, was the contractor, and Mr. Turner, of Yorkshire-street, and Mr. Watts, schoolmaster, were the owners, and had opened the school under the sanction of the Wesleyan body, to ascertain if a new school in that part of the town would answer. If not, the building was so constructed that at any time it could be altered into two houses. On Sunday the place was opened for service for the first time, and in the afternoon Mr. John Ashworth, author of *Strange Tales*, preached a sermon. There were present about 400 persons. The service began at 2:30, and shortly after one of the windows was blown out by a gust of wind. Little notice was taken of it, and the service proceeded until 3:25, when another violent blast heaved up the roof, the gable end fell in, and the two side walls fell inwards, after which the roof crashed in upon the whole. A distressing scene of confusion and horror ensued. Some hundreds of the unfortunate persons managed to creep out from under the *débris*, but a large number were buried beneath, and their cries for help were piteous to hear. Those that had escaped and the neighbors heroically pulled away the fallen timbers and bricks, and gradually released the unfortunate persons. The fire brigade, and Capt. Davies, with the Police force, soon appeared at the scene, and exerted themselves in removing the fallen building and liberating the injured persons. Miss Nuttall, Mary's-gate, milliner, for half an hour was imprisoned by a large beam on her feet, and she displayed great fortitude and patience until released. From the time the catastrophe happened to the time when all were taken out, about an hour and a half elapsed. So far as could be ascertained at the time, no person was killed, but the following persons were seriously injured: Miss Jane Cooper, Hudson-street, off Spotland-road, fractured forearm; Miss Mary Clegg, Spotland-road, fractured thigh; Mrs. Sarah Kay, wife of Mr. James Kay, Mitchell-street, fractured leg; Mr. James Taylor, Spotland-road, fractured forearm; Mr. James Scarples, Spotland-road, injury to back; Miss Kershaw, Simpson-street, injury to leg; Miss Sarah Trickett, injury to leg; Miss Nuttall, St. Mary's-gate, compound fracture to leg; Mr. Lomax, Back Peel-street, incised wound back of the head; Mr. Edmund Repley, Molesworth-street, two or three scalp wounds; Rev. Mr. Eaton, of Yorkshire-street, two large scalp wounds; Mr. Turner, draper, Yorkshire-street, bruises on the head; Alexander Pitts, son of Rev. Mr. Pitts, Fenton-street, leg and thigh broken; Mr. L. Lewis, Mitchell-street, right foot crushed; Mr. Ratcliffe, of Small-street, (who some years ago rendered heroic service at a fire at Mr. Henry Kelsall's mill,) injured, but it is thought not seriously; Miss Porter, milliner, Yorkshire-street, slightly injured; Mr. Tyson, of Freehold, head injured.

The top part of Messrs. Scott & Pilling's factory chimney, at Rochdale, was blown down, and the bricks penetrated the roof of a cottage in Dawson-square, but fortunately none of the occupants were injured. Part of the front wall of a Methodist New Connexion Chapel, in the course of erection in John-street, Rochdale, was also blown down.

SAFETY AT SEA.

Letter from Vice-Admiral Elliot on the Late Disaster—The Hydraulic Propeller.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: Allow me to express my grateful thanks for the notice you were pleased to take, in a leading article in the *Daily News*, of my letter relative to the total loss of the *Hibernia*, and the sacrifice of human life which occurred under such harrowing circumstances. In that letter I appealed to the Press for support, in the cause of humanity, as well as of scientific progress, to assist me in promoting a sure measure for the prevention of these dreadful disasters.

To you alone, throughout the whole Press, are the public indebted for even a passing notice on a subject of such vital importance. My letter emanated from reading the sad details of the loss of the *Hibernia*, caused by an accident of a very ordinary occurrence to the screw propeller, whereby a leak occurred, and she foundered; and since the date of my letter information has been received that the *Colombia*, in the same gale, has also lost her screw propeller. Leaks in merchant ships are of frequent occurrence, and so often overcome the power of the ordinary pumps even in steamships, that great loss of life and property is incurred; but the hydraulic engine acting as an enormous pump would, in a vessel of 200 nominal horse power, discharge from the hold, if required, 400 tons of water a minute, or two tons per minute for each nominal horse power, and there is no possibility of choking so large a discharge pipe. Mr. Ruthven's hydraulic engine, therefore, affords perfect security to life and property from the effects of any leak which has ever been known to occur at sea from heavy straining in bad weather; and with this new motive power no sea can injure the propeller, and no such leak as that which lost the *Hibernia* could have been caused by the violence of any gale that ever blew. These accidents to the screw and screw shaft originate generally from heavy pitching, which the overhanging weight of the stern and screw post, and the necessary fine lines of the after body of the vessel tend to render excessive, causing a heavy strain on the engines. But the hydraulic is in no way affected by heavy motion. It has been reported that in the *Waterwitch*, when pitching heavily, and rolling forty degrees, the engines worked as smoothly as if she had been at anchor, and with no vibration. If I appeal in vain to the public in the cause of humanity, can I not awaken the shipowners out of their lethargy by appealing to their pockets? Are they not sensible to the fact that, each time the screw is lifted partly or entirely out of water by the ship pitching to meet each successive wave, that each revolution of the screw in the air is so much loss of power, which is so much waste of fuel, which represents cash out of the owner's pocket; waste of steam and loss of speed both telling heavily in the calculation of profit and loss, and furnishing, I should imagine, strong grounds for the immediate attention of competitors in the freight markets of the world to the value of the hydraulic propeller, for it points to quicker voyages and a reduction of freightage, considerations which ought to stimulate the enterprise, and [illegible] the faculties, and soften the prejudices of the mercantile world in this great maritime nation. Another economic consideration is afforded by the power which the absence of the screw offers to the naval architect for giving a more advantageous form to his design for a merchant vessel, and for lessening the cost of construction, as the hydraulic propeller may be in midships, and therefore the buoyancy of the vessel may be balanced, so as to obtain easier motion, which in a [illegible] way gives increased speed, which is economy.

The fate of the *London* some three years ago, and the *Hibernia* lately, with, in both instances, an appalling loss of life, would have been averted had those vessels been fitted with the hydraulic propeller; and taking a world-wide glance at the destruction of life at sea, caused by foundering from leaks, or by collision, or by fire, and looking to the almost complete prevention of this daily sacrifice of life and property which is at hand, is it not wonderful perverseness that such apathy should be displayed? Two millions of money have been expended in restoring a few Abyssinian captives to home and safety, and yet I have labored with others for years in vain to obtain from the Government or from private enterprise any substantial encouragement toward the development of an invention offering such incalculable advantages to the cause of humanity and to the interests of commerce. I may be asked how the hydraulic engine is to become a means of security against fire on board a ship. I have only to point to the hydraulic fire floats on the Thames to show what an extinguisher the ship's engine would become. Again, I may be asked how the hydraulic engine is to become a security against collision at sea. I have only to state that a visit to the *Nautilus*, on the Thames, will show how the officer of the watch can have the power at his command of immediately reversing the whole power of the engines, and thereby bringing his vessel to a standstill in almost her own length. I may again be asked what proofs I have of the efficiency and economy of this motive power as compared with the screw or paddle. I have only again to offer the *Nautilus* as a challenge, or to show the evidences of results of trials between that vessel and similar vessels on the Thames, and also between the *Waterwitch* and the sister vessels, the *Viper* and *Vixen*. Having so generously befriended this invention so far, may I hope that you will return again and again to the subject, until the lethargy of official life, and the prejudice of scientific critics, and the power of moneyed interests, are overcome? Again I challenge contradiction to my statements, and court the strictest scientific inquiry into the evidence of facts which can be produced before any competent and unprejudiced tribunal. I have confined these remarks entirely to merchant vessels, but for war purposes this new motive power displays still greater peculiar advantages.

I am, &c., GEO. ELLIOT, Vice-Admiral.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Gen. Sickles, who was recently elected a member of the Republican General Committee (Conservative) for this City, states that he declines the appointment on the ground that he "cannot, without prejudice to other duties, take part in local politics."

Mr. Peter K. Deyo, whom many of our citizens will remember as an advertising agent, but who left that business to enlist during the war, proposes to resume his former occupation. His health has been a good deal impaired, but he still has the strength and energy requisite for the success which we hope he will command.

Among the passengers per steamer *Champion* for Aiken, S. C., were Thurlow Weed and daughter, Mrs. J. C. Derby and daughters, and several other New-Yorkers. Mr. Weed visits Aiken per advice of his physician, and it is hoped that the mild climate of that favorite resort for invalids will greatly aid the restoration of Mr. Weed's health.

The London *Art Journal* for December, (New-York, Virtue & Yorston,) contains three full-page steel engravings, after paintings by artists of distinction, and several illustrated articles. With the number for January will commence Volume VIII. of the new series. The publishers have secured the coöperation of the best writers and artists, and will labor to maintain for the *Journal* the high position in public favor it has held so long.

The publishers of *Putnam's Magazine* offer a liberal compensation for the best articles on the following themes:

I. Hotels—The management of, and the abuses thereof; with reference to the relative economies of housekeeping and domestic life generally. To be enlivened and fortified by actual facts, anecdotes and statistics.

II. Advertising and Advertising Agencies—Their uses and abuses.

III. Traveling Facilities in the United States, and the reforms needed therein.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer has undertaken the "Life and Correspondence of Lord Palmerston," which will be published by Mr. Bentley.

A son of Sir Rowland Hill has invented and patented a machine for stamping letters. By its help as many as 218 letters can be "single-stamped" and 180 "double-stamped" in a minute.

Gen. Francis A. Walker, for the last year connected with the editorial department of the Springfield *Republican*, goes to Washington at the close of this week to take charge of the statistical work in the Revenue Department under Mr. Wells, which Mr. Delmar attempted to do.

Mr. James Disraeli, brother of the Ex-Prime Minister, died of heart disease on the 23d ult.

The London *Review* complains that the almanacs of the period are getting a little "pronounced." There is one now for sale, it says, consisting altogether of pictures of ladies in costumes of a most suggestive style, and although the drawing of the figures cannot be objected to, it may not be quite safe for children to see about a house sketches such as are usually confined to bachelors' chambers.

Brentano has received the *Pall Mall Budget*, *Saturday Review*, and all the other London weeklies, critical, illustrated and humorous, none the worse for having been detained a few days by the Atlantic storms.

The Boston underwriters have presented $1,000 to Capt. Murphy, of the Cunard steamship *Tarifa*, as a testimonial to his seamanship in bringing his vessel into port with steering apparatus of spars and ropes after the vessel's rudder breaking.

Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts, has appointed Charles H. Taylor, a newspaper reporter, his private secretary.

The French Emperor in return for a proof copy of M. Gustave Doré's Illustrations of Dante, sent the artist a pencil surmounted with a large diamond. The following autograph letter accompanied the present:

Monsieur Doré: Your pencil produces such beautiful things that I should be pleased if you would do something for my sake with the pencil I now send you.—Napoleon.

Ex-Gov. Pickens is seriously ill at his residence near Edgefield, S. C.

Harvey Sanford, President of the New-Haven Bank, died on Saturday in the 84th year of his age.

Hon. J. A. Nicholson, Delaware's Representative in Congress, is becoming a formidable rival of Mr. Thomas F. Bayard for the United States Senatorship from that State.

The prominent arrivals at the principal hotels in the City yesterday were as follows: Mr. De Luca, Consul-General of Italy, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Congressman Hubbell, of Connecticut, is at the Hoffman House. Gen. H. P. Adams, of the United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel. Gen. James McQuade, of Utica, and Hon. W. B. Craft, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. M. J. Harpley and T. D. S. Brooks, of London, are at the Brevoort House. Gen. F. Van Vleet, of the United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Chase of the Greek War Steamer Enosis by a Turkish Frigate.

The following account of the chase of the *Enosis* by a Turkish frigate was written by an American gentleman who was stopping at Syra at the time the Greek vessel was driven into that harbor.

SYRA, Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The *Enosis* left [illegible] at daylight yesterday morning, and when near the island she was suddenly surrounded by a Turkish frigate, and the *Izzidin*, who gave her chase at once, and began firing at her. Of course, the *Enosis* got up full steam, and then an exciting race began for life and death. The *Enosis* being armed with two heavy Armstrong guns fired in her turn three shots at the frigate and one at the *Izzidin*, when the platform of the after cannon becoming broken she could not fire any more, and there was no time for them to get the bow chaser brought astern. The three shots at the frigate took effect, and did a great deal of damage, while the one at the *Izzidin* went straight into her hull in the bows, and knocked away some spars and rope also. In the meantime the frigate and the *Izzidin* were pouring shot after shot at the brave little *Enosis* until she was nearly in the harbor. Luckily not one of the shot hit her, and the swift and gallant blockade runner, with flags flying, entered the harbor, amid the frantic cries of nearly the whole population, who were assembled at the Nisari, on the top of the houses, in fact upon every spot where they could get a view of the little steamer running the gauntlet through the Turkish vessels and their boasted Admiral. The frigate and the *Izzidin*, after remaining stationary for awhile near the Lighthouse Island, then came toward the port in full speed, and presently anchored off the mouth of the harbor. In the interim, the *Enosis* was got safely moored as far in the port as possible, and was prepared to be sunk in case the Turks should attempt to cut her out. Pending the anchoring of the Turkish vessels the excitement was intense in our town, as we did not exactly know how far the Turks might proceed after their humiliating discomfiture. There was some idea of arming the whole population, which was, however, abandoned; and the Consuls of the different nations made their appearance at the office of the Greek Steam Company to hold a conference. The Turkish Consul came also, escorted by a guard of soldiers, and while they were all wondering what the next move would be on the part of the Turkish vessels, Capt. Canaris, a relative of the famous Admiral Canaris, who so much distinguished himself against the Turks in the war of independence, with the Sub-Director of the [illegible] Office, proceeded on board the Turkish frigate, but upon arriving alongside he was received with [illegible] loaded muskets and fixed bayonets. Upon informing the Admiral who the parties were, he received them on board, and at once demanded, in threatening language, who and where was the man in command of the *Enosis*, at the same time showing Capt. Canaris the damage done by her shots, adding that if he had the man who fired them, he would hang him up at once. He then said that the Greeks had heavy guns, when Capt. Canaris replied that they were guns from his own country, meaning England. The Admiral then said that he must have satisfaction, and that the *Enosis* must be delivered up to him, whereon Capt. Canaris replied that it would be impossible; but that he could not discuss this question, as it was for his superiors to settle. At the same time he asked the Admiral if satisfaction was refused him what would he do, when he replied in a haughty manner that he would think about that himself. All the Consuls drew up their reports for the Ambassadors, and the [illegible] left last night for the Piræus with dispatches; [illegible] anxiously waiting for news to-morrow, which will decide the question of peace or war, or the abandonment of poor Crete.

Presentation to Gen. Kilpatrick.

At the close of Gen. Kilpatrick's lecture in Hartford, Conn., on Saturday evening, he was presented with a valuable silver service, the presentation address being made by Col. Bissell, in behalf of the soldiers of Connecticut. Gen. Kilpatrick, in accepting the gift, spoke as follows:

I need not tell you, Sir, and this vast audience of friends, how completely you have taken me by surprise, and you can realize at once how impossible it will be for me to cluster and join together in sweet harmony words that can fully express the deep emotions of my heart—thanking you appropriately for this magnificent present and for the kind words you have been pleased to address to me. But, sir, if there is one thought more than all others that could fill my soul with true happiness, it is the thought that my poor services during the war were noticed and are now remembered by my old comrades in arms of Connecticut; and that since the war my conduct in the political arena and as one of our representatives abroad has merited their approbation and respect. That I have been thus fortunate this beautiful and costly present and your kind and eloquent words tell me in language not to be mistaken. I accept it, Sir, with the assurance that wherever I go, be it to my native hills in New-Jersey or to the shores of distant Chili, it shall ever be another link in that endless chain which has in the past and will in the future bind our hearts in union together. I thank you, Sir, not only for myself, but in the name of her who shares my every thought, who is happy when I am happy, who is sorrowful when I am sorrowful, and who shares with me my triumphs and defeats. We will ever proudly boast that it was given to us by the brave boys in blue—my old comrades of Connecticut—and as we look upon it, our minds will wander back across two mighty seas to the great Republics to come, to the beautiful City of Hartford, and live over again the proud memory of this war. Once again I thank you, and through you, my kind friends, the veteran soldiers of Connecticut, with the hope that my conduct in the future may, as I believe it has in the past, merit your approbation and respect.

The Son of the Late Mrs. Sigourney—Report that he is Still Alive.

To the Editor of the New-York Sun:

SIR: What I now write you may seem to you very strange, and hardly to be believed, but nevertheless it is strictly true. It is this:

It is a well-known fact that the late Mrs. Sigourney, of Hartford, Conn., had a son who was reported to have been drowned in the East River, New-York, in 1857—I believe that is the year—but late confessions and documents of a dying woman prove the contrary. The legitimate son of the late Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney is still living. He is a perfect image of his mother, and he also possesses his mother's talent, that of writing poetry and prose. His name is Andrew. The person that was drowned, and was supposed to be her son, was not hers, but had been exchanged in infancy for her legitimate child, according to the confessions of a lady who lately died. This confession, with other letters and documents, will soon be given to the public through the Press, and they are such that they will startle the whole community. They are in the possession of a clergyman who is well known. Mrs. Sigourney's son served in the late war, and returned home a Major. He is now in a town in this State, loved and respected by all who know him. These are facts; and as he is pretty well known in your City, it may be of interest to many of your readers. Truly yours,

ALONZO HAWES, late of Hartford, Conn.

Address Box No. 90 St. Albans, Vt.

The Celebration of Marriages in Catholic Churches.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Jan. 11.

The Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding has issued a circular letter to the clergy on the subject of the celebration of marriages in the churches. He urges that the marriages be celebrated at the Holy Mass, as that usually takes place at an early hour, with much more decorum and solemnity, as well as with greater privacy and less parade. That, he says, will be in much better taste, and much more in conformity with the spirit of the Catholic Church. To prevent abuses in the contrary direction, he enjoins that whenever a marriage is to take place without the Holy Mass, and the officiating clergyman has reason to anticipate a large attendance of the curious, who will be likely to conduct themselves in the Church of God with little more decorum than they would in an exhibition hall or in a theatre, he shall insist, as a preliminary condition to interposing his ministry, that the attendance shall be confined to a limited number, to be admitted only by card of invitation. When both the contracting parties are Catholics, the marriage is always to be celebrated in the church, unless the residence of the bride be at least three miles distant from the church.

Rumors from Arkansas.

From the Memphis Post, Jan. 7.

It is rumored that the rebel refugees from Crittenden County, Ark., telegraphed Gen. Grant a request to interfere against the militia in that county, and that he replied that it was not in his power. They then dispatched to know what would be his course if the citizens should drive the militia out of the county, and that he promptly replied that the State authorities would be backed by all the national forces. This satisfied them, and they have since quietly subsided. The militia have securely fortified themselves and are conducting themselves in the most orderly manner.

Missisquoi Spring Water.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot No. 836 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The Tribune Almanac for 1869 ready to-day. Price 20 cents. See Table of Contents under head of New Publications.—*Advertisement.*

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week. The following is a partial list of its contents:

1. Literary Miscellany.
2. Semi-Weekly News Record.
3. Washington and Congressional News.
4. Gen. Ewing's Letter on the National Finances.
5. Cuban, Mexican and Haytien Intelligence.
6. Interesting Local Reports.
7. European Advices by Cable and Steamer.
8. Foreign and Domestic Correspondence.

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Coughs and Colds.—Those who are suffering from coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, &c., should try BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, a simple remedy, which is in almost every case effectual. The Troches have been tested by time, and pronounced universally superior to all other articles for the same purpose.

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Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
RECEIVED THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL,
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THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
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UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.
These were the highest awards of the Exposition, and the house of CHICKERING & SONS was the ONLY ONE so honored.
In the United States we have been awarded SIXTY-NINE FIRST PREMIUMS in direct competition with the leading manufacturers of the country, and at the Great Exhibition in London we received the highest award given to any manufacturers in the United States.
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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

MARRIED.

Vanderhoof—Allen.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 31, 1868, by Rev. G. H. Winans, Mr. Edwin Vanderhoof, of Mead's Basin, N. J., to Miss Amelia K. Allen, of New-York City.

DIED.

[illegible].—On Sunday, Jan. 10, [illegible] D. [illegible], aged [illegible] years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, Joshua, Jacob, Caleb and William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 24 West 29th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Clarkson.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday morning, Jan. 10, David F. Clarkson, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Flatbush, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave the Fulton Ferry every 10 minutes.

Corwin.—On Sunday, Jan. 10, Mrs. Mary Corwin, aged 84 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 2 P. M., from the M. E. Church in Greene, near Broome-st.

[illegible].—On Saturday, Jan. 9, [illegible], youngest daughter of Dudley M. and Carrie V. Ferguson, aged 1 year, 5 months and 25 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Jacob Hoppock, No. 32 West 14th-st.

Ford.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 10, at the residence of his son, James K. Ford, Laurens Ford, aged 79 years.

His remains will be taken to Little Falls, N. Y., for interment.

Griffen.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Thursday, Jan. 7, Stephen A. Griffen, of New-York, late of the firm of Paton & Co., aged 55 years.

Johnes.—On Friday, Jan. 8, Eliza, wife of J. L. Johnes.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the South-st. Church, Morristown, N. J., this day, (Tuesday,) the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock.

Post.—On Sunday, Jan. 10, Caroline, wife of Peter J. Post, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the 16th-st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

McKay.—On Friday, Jan. 8, at Staten Island, Mrs. Agnes B. McKay, formerly of Pittsfield, Mass.

The crushed and broken spirit of this child of sorrow and great suffering passed away at last, in perfect peace and tranquility to that rest which remaineth for the people of God.

Read.—On Sunday, Jan. 10, at his late residence, No. 40 South 8th-st., after a prolonged illness, Wm. B. Read, in the 78th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 13, from the residence of the family. Relatives and friends and the surviving soldiers of the War of 1812 are respectfully invited to attend. [illegible]

Talman.—Suddenly, on Sunday night, Jan. 10, 1869, John R., youngest son of George H. and Sarah Talman, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 102 West 28th-st., on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Thorn.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 9, at 11 o'clock, after a short illness, Mary Thorn, wife of Stephen Thorn, aged 65 years, 11 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 9 Amity-place, New-York City.

Whiting.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 11, after a short illness, Tillie R., wife of John C. Whiting and eldest daughter of John Maxwell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 140 Congress-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Weeks.—On Monday, Jan. 11, Benjamin T., infant son of George W. and Louise R. Weeks, aged 2 years, 1 month and 27 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 58 3d-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Association of Exempt Firemen.—The members of the above Association are hereby notified to meet at the Baptist Church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., this (Tuesday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late associate, John K. Gibson.

FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

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This is the invariable testimony of [illegible] the above-named Cigarettes. Sold by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 Park-row; C. N. CRITTENTON, No. 7 6th-av., and druggists generally.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR [illegible] DAY and THURSDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, and [illegible], 11:30; D and E, 11:45; F and G at 10:30 A. M. Also, on SATURDAY, closing at this office at 6 o'clock A. M., and at the Stations on FRIDAY NIGHT, as follows, viz.: A and B, 8; C and D, 8:45; D and E, 8:30; F and G, 8:15. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

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READY TO-DAY.
THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1869.

This popular Annual is now ready and contains:

I. Astronomical Facts for the Year; Eclipses, Tides, Feasts, &c.
II. Regular Calendars of Rising and Setting of Sun and Moon, High Water, and changes of the Moon for all the country.
III. The Impeachment Trial of President Johnson; report of all prominent points; the votes by party divisions on the main questions.
IV. Political Platforms of 1868, viz.:
A.—National Republican Platform at Chicago.
a.—Proceedings of the Convention.
c.—Letters of Acceptance by Gen. Grant and Mr. Colfax.
B.—Democratic Platform at Tammany Hall, New-York.
a.—The long struggle for a Candidate, with the several ballots and final result.
b.—Letters of acceptance by Gov. Seymour and Gen. Blair.
c.—Gen. Blair's celebrated Brodhead Letter.
V. Laws passed at the last session of Congress; full synopses of all important acts; the Eight-hour law, &c.
VI. Cabinet Members—Supreme Court—Ministers to other countries.
VII. The XLth Congress—List of Senators, with politics, Post Office addresses, and time of expiration of terms.
List of Members of the House of Representatives, with States, Districts and politics.
VIII. The XLIst Congress.
List of Senators so far as chosen, politically classified.
List of Members of the House of Representatives by States, Districts and politics, as far as elected.
IX. Financial Affairs—Condition of the Public Debt as officially declared to Congress.
Statement of expenses of the Government from the beginning of the Rebellion.
X. The several States, Area, Population, number of Electors, Capitals, Governors, (politically denoted,) their salaries, time their terms expire, days of meeting of Legislatures, days when State Elections occur. Carefully corrected to the present year.
XI. Foreign Governments—Area, Population, Rulers, Titles, dates of Accession, and forms of Government.
XII. Election Returns—Full official return by counties of the vote for Grant and Seymour, in November, 1868, compared with that for Lincoln and McClellan in 1864.
Official returns by counties of votes for Governors, or other leading State officers, in 1868.
Official returns by counties and districts of votes in 1868 for members of Congress, with political classification of candidates.
State Legislatures—their political divisions in Senate and House.
XIII. Recent elections for delegates to Congress and other officers in our rapidly-growing Territories.
XIV. Summary of Recent Presidential Elections, showing the votes of each State, and the vote increase in 1868.

NOTE.—We have taken unusual care to make our record of the votes given in 1868 entirely complete and accurate. Nearly every State return for President and Congress has been copied directly from the official record, and certified by the proper officer. It is our especial aim to give the exact facts in all these returns, and neither pains nor expense has been spared to approach as nearly as possible to this result.

Price 20 cents per copy. For sale by all newsmen. Seven, post-paid, for a Dollar. Orders will be filled in the order of their reception.

Address orders, with cash inclosed, to THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

THE OPERA BOUFFE "COMPANIES," [illegible] ING the vocal and piano score of Offenbach's Genevieve, [illegible] "Barbe-Bleue," [illegible] "Grande Duchesse," "Belle Helene," &c., neatly bound, correct and elegant; the work has met with an unprecedented success, and the second edition is this day ready. Price in boards, $3; cloth, $3; gilt, $4. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway. For sale by all music dealers.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

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JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST. NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

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FIRST MORTGAGE TEN-YEAR BONDS. PATERSON AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO. INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. FOR SALE BY HOWE & BELDEN, BANKERS, No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st.

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BANKERS, PHILA. & N. YORK. No. 3 Nassau-st. Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges. Issue Bills of Exchange on C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London, B. METZLER S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort; JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris, and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD. PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY. The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency. TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MT. R. R. BONDS. The Company will sell about 180 First-Mortgage Bonds during each of the months of January, February and March, which will close the entire issue. Price for January, 85 and accrued interest. The prospect is, that for February the sale will be advanced 2½ per cent. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 52 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy. Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868. By order of the Board of Directors, FRS. SIMS, Cashier. This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston. Make advances on American securities, and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND—BONDS WANTED.—This Company desires to purchase for its Sinking Fund, an amount of its mortgage bonds equal to $22,815 in cash, and will receive proposals for the surrender to it of any of said bonds to that extent. Proposals should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on or before the 12th of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company. JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 29 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 29 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1869. AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, first class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, 12th day of January next, between the hours at 12 M. and 1 P. M. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 247 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869. THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house TUESDAY, 12th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock, noon. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. E. BUCK, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE INSURERS' INDEMNITY COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This Company was chartered by the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its last session, with a capital of $500,000, with liberty to increase the same to $2,000,000. Its object is to afford to those holding policies of insurance, issued by Fire or Marine Insurance Companies, an additional security against any possible loss or damage. For a very small consideration the Company will guarantee to the holder of any policy it may approve the full payment of any loss insured against under such policy, and will also afford information and assistance to persons desirous of obtaining insurance, and who may wish such additional guarantee.

The advantages which this Company offers to the business community, to persons holding real estate in trust, to corporations and others loaning money on Bond and Mortgage, and to all whose interest it is to have certain indemnity in case of loss, when it can be procured at a very trifling additional premium, are such that it is believed that the business of the Company will be very remunerative, and that an investment in its stock will be exceedingly safe and profitable.

Books of Subscription to the amount of $250,000 of the capital stock will be opened at the National Broadway Bank, on the 18th day of January, 1869.

Any further information which may be desired, in relation to the Company, may be obtained at the office of the Corporators, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 28, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 o'clock P. M. each day.

JAN. 2, 1869. WILLIAM A. DARLING, CORNELIUS H. DELAMATER, WILLIAM H. LEE, Commissioners appointed by the Act of Incorporation.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS.

GEORGIA 7 PER CENT. BONDS. ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above bonds at prices which yield a better interest than any security, equally safe, that is now offered on the market.

The debt of Alabama is less than .... $[illegible]

The debt of Georgia is less than .... [illegible]

At present prices they pay as follows: ALABAMAS, 9 per cent. interest. GEORGIAS, 7½ per cent. interest.

The Georgia bonds are secured by a first mortgage on two railroads in that State, worth more than double the amount of the debt.

For full particulars apply to HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, No. 28 Wall-st.

N. B.—Five-twenty Coupons, due Jan. 1, cashed in Gold.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES. NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	110¾	110¾	5-20 Coupon, '67	108¾	108⅞
Coupon, 1881	112	112½	5-20 Coupon, '68	108⅝	109
5-20 Regis., 1862	108	108½	10-40 Registered	105¾	105⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	112½	112¾	10-40 Coupon	106¾	106⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	108¾	109	Gold	135¼	135⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅜	109⅝	U. S. Cur. Pac.	100¾	101¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	108⅜	108⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$500 REWARD. STOLEN from the safe of MILLER & COMPANY, No. 82 Broad-st., the following United States Government Bonds, viz.: No. 66,017 and No. 34,455, of $1,000 each, five-twenties, issue of 1864; one, No. 67,452, of $1,000, and one, No. 51,345, of $500, five-twenties issue, of 1865, new series. The public are warned not to negotiate the above. The above reward will be paid for the return of said bonds to GEORGE MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., and a proportionate reward for the recovery of any portion thereof.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world. GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

INDIANA WAR LOAN BONDS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds that the Agent of State will be ready to pay the same, as provided by law, on the 1st day of May next, at his office, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. Holders desiring to present their Bonds for payment are required to notify the Agent of State on or before the 24th day of March. T. B. McCARTY, Aud. of State, NATHAN KIMBALL, Treas. of State, W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State. Ex-officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners. INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1869.

LOUISIANA STATE EIGHT AND SIX per cent. Levees; also, Alabama five and eight per cent. Bonds for sale. Southern Securities a specialty. MANNING & DE FOREST, Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1869. THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of a President and Directors will be held in this office on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be closed at 1 o'clock. A special meeting of the stockholders will be held at 1 o'clock, same place, for the consideration of such business as may be presented. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th inst. until after the election. JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868. HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, are requested to present them at this bank for payment. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 62 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. S. HAMILTON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868. ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, from 12 to 1 o'clock. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 22 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 183 Bowery, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at its Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

LOUISIANA LEVEE BONDS, MEMPHIS City Bonds, Memphis and Little Rock 1st Mortgage Bonds, Memphis and Charleston 2d Mortgage Bonds, for sale by LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., No. 4 Wall-st.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS. STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

NEW-YORK GOLD EXCHANGE. At a meeting held this day, it was Resolved, That a vote be had by ballot on TUESDAY, 12th inst., on the question of abolishing powers of attorney, and that the polls be open between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. JOS. WIN MOSES, Secretary.

R. MURRAY, JR., BROKER IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES, NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT our safe was broken open on the night of the 31st December, 1868, or the morning of Jan. 1, 1869, at No. 44 Hudson-st., New-York City, and the following taken therefrom: Twenty shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 14,287, indorsed; also a receipt from same Company for ten shares of same stock. All persons are notified against purchasing or negotiating for the same, as notice has been duly given to stop payments and transfer thereon. MEYER, DEUTSCH & CO. NEW-YORK, No. 44 Hudson-st., Jan. 2, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING CO., Jan. 9, 1869. AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gardner Manufacturing Company will be held at their office, No. 110 Bowery, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20, 1869, at 3 P. M., at which time nine trustees will be chosen to serve for the ensuing year. JOHN BOWMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL....$250,000. SURPLUS....$240,000. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. B. GIROUX, Secretary. BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1869.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., No. 46 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869. AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half per cent. (3½ per cent.) free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand. W. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868. The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12. A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and state taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 149 Broadway, Northwest corner Liberty-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. JAN. 6, 1869. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY. THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on 13th inst. WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869. EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL CO., ROOMS NOS. 2 AND 3 NO. 25 NASSAU-ST. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a cash dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1869, at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 19th inst., both days inclusive. CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary and Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 24 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1869. AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, was declared payable on and after Jan. 11, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11, 1869. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST. DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from tax) on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 25. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Jan. 2. S. SEAMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868. THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox. The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, N. W. corner of Liberty-st. THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, 12th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. E. CRARY, Secretary. JAN. 5, 1869.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 4th inst., at their office, No. 166 Broadway. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 11th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES NO. 13 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JAN. 11, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. SAML. M. COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 65 WALL-ST., (BANK OF NEW-YORK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1869. THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Eight (8) per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on the 11th inst. T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. [illegible], 1869. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand. WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869. THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND—THE DIrectors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1869. DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared, from the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., and an extra dividend of two (2) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 4 per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the BANK OF AMERICA.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE Novelty Iron Works, NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST., CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY, Dec. 22, 1868. The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months. HARRISON HALL, President. C. B. BAILEY, Treasurer. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary. N. B.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will date interest from Jan. 1; interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax. Deposits made ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH 2D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D. (Late Williamsburg, L. I.) DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS. Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869. An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 19th of January will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and Holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock. GEORGE RICARD, President. WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents. SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868. INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under: SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January. Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President. CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av., New-York, (Opposite Cooper Institute.) 1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government Tax) on all sums from $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, or if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account and draw interest from the 1st, THE SAME as a deposit. DEPOSITS MADE on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1. SIX PER CENT. Interest (free from Government Tax) allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION. NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868. The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and bear interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS made on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January. THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free of Government Tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7. Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868. THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000, will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870. E. J. BROWN, President. EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer. C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868. INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869. All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st. BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st December, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 18th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. GEO. F. THOMAS, President. WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1869.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 257 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax. Interest begins the first of every month. Deposits on or before Jan. 21, draw interest from the 1st. SAMUEL NEWBY, President. JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; 6 per cent. interest, free of tax, up to $5,000. PETER M. DINGEE, President. WILLIAM GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KEELER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 125TH AND 126TH STS.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free from Government tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. THOS. B. TAPPEN, President. JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEVY CROLL, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 11, 1869.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ERASTUS H. CRITTENDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Erastus H. Crittenden, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the [illegible] day of December, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. ja12-law3wTu*

NO. 1,917.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES CHAMPLIN GARDNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Champlin Gardner, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ja5-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT F. MACOY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 32 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 11, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES JOHNSON, of the township of Kearney, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated Jan. 9, 1869. W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES GOODYEAR, GEORGE GOODYEAR and HARVEY DURAND, composing the copartnership firm of Goodyear Brothers & Durand, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of Charles Goodyear and George Goodyear; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts and each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. JAN. 12, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES DREYFUSS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Dreyfuss, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of December, 1868. d29-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 26th day of December, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ADOLPH LINDEMANN, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, d29-law3wTu* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

NO. 1,104.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD TILMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—On this 11th day of January, A. D. 1869, on reading the petition for the bankrupt's discharge in the above matter: It is ordered by the Court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the New-York Times and the New-York Commercial Advertiser, two newspapers printed in said district, for three times, once a week; and that all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered by the Court, that all such creditors whose places of residence are known, shall be entitled to a service of notice of the said petition and order, either personally or by letter addressed to them at their known usual place of residence, attested by the Clerk of the Court, or served at their usual place of abode by the Marshal or his deputy, or sent by mail, whereof due proof shall be given.—Witness the Honorable Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of District Court for said District. I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original order.—Dated at New-York this 11th day of January, A. D. 1869. I. T. WILLIAMS, ja12-law3wTu* Register in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL HEALY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michael Healy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City. R. EDWIN TREMAIN, No. 167 Broadway, Attorney for Petitioner. d29-law3wTu*

NO. 1,632.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern district of New-York.—In the matter of CALEB W. LACY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Caleb W. Lacy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, d29-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. McBRIDE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry B. McBride, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of December, 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, d29-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR TREADWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of October, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Edgar Treadwell, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. ja5-law3wTu* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

NO. 1,330.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ORVIS M. MOORE and BENJAMIN F. LEWIS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Orvis M. Moore, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and Benjamin F. Lewis, of the City of Cincinnati, in the County of Hamilton and State of Ohio, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Orvis M. Moore, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 2d day of January, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, No. 137 Broadway, New-York, ja5-law3wTu* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DORIS HOUSBERGER and GUSTAV ZIBELIN.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that a second and third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 22 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, Dec. 21, 1868, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. JAMES DAVIS, Assignee.

NO. 1,663.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM R. DURYEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham R. Duryee, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of November, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ja12-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON H. HAVILAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Aaron H. Haviland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of October, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ja12-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,583.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EBENEZER BARLOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Ebenezer Barlow, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, Jan. 5, 1869. RUFUS K. McHARG, Assignee, ja12-law3wTu* No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward. Manufactured by THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. ALSO, Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals. BILLIARD TABLE BEDS. Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade. Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Showrooms, [illegible] West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES, at reduced prices, at KLABER'S manufactory, No. 21 1st-av., near 2d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE AND MARBLE MANTELS, RICH AND ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. R. STEWART, No. 218 West 23d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 665 6th-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CLAIRVOYANT.—NO HUMBUG.—$20,000 given to any one who can surpass her in giving true information; tells you the name of the one you will marry, and that of her visitors, and shows you his picture. No. 145 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF 400 LOTS, PART OF THE MORRIS-STEBBINS TRACT.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, 400 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, SITUATE ON THE GRAND CENTRAL AVENUE, a continuation of the 7th and 8th-av. Boulevard, about three-quarters of a mile from Harlem Bridge, in Westchester County, on a line with 175th-st., and about 1,200 feet from the Morrisania and Melrose Stations of the Harlem Railroad, and one-quarter of a mile from Fordham horse cars, making the property accessible at all hours of day or night.

It is now proposed to place this portion of Westchester County under the charge of the CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

This property thus situated offers unusual inducements, either as an investment or for the purpose of erecting suburban residences, combining the advantage of city and country.

For full particulars see auction notice in World, Commercial, Post and Express.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. AUCTION SALE OF SIXTY-FOUR VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 57TH AND 58TH STS. TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1869, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, TRINITY BUILDING, N. Y. The following described Real Estate, viz.: 57TH-ST.—32 lots on north side of 57th-st., comprising the entire front between 9th and 10th avs. 58TH-ST.—24 lots on south side of 58th-st., comprising the entire front between 9th and 10th avs. 9TH-AV.—4 lots on southwest corner of 9th-av. and 58th-st.; 9th-av. is paved with Belgian pavement. 10TH-AV.—4 lots on southeast corner of 10th-av. and 58th-st. The above described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Central Park, and as first-class improvements; are rapidly enhancing in value, and very desirable as an investment; and to those wishing to purchase with a view to the erection of private residences, the lots on 57th-st. offer unusual inducements, the street being 100 feet wide, paved with Belgian pavement, on high, commanding ground, and very near the Central Park. TERMS OF SALE UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, viz.: 70 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, with privilege of paying at any time by giving thirty days notice. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING. ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1869. Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department, viz.:

6,000 pairs of Slippers.
12,000 Caps.
5,000 Gowns.
4,000 pairs of Socks.
10,000 Drawers.
10,000 Shirts.
2,500 Bedsacks.
1,000 Straw Mattresses.
5,000 sets Mosquito Bar Frames.
5,000 Counterpanes.
5,000 Linen Sheets.
5,000 Pillows.
[illegible] White Blankets.

With a very small exception the above goods are all new, and have never been used. They will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Terms cash in Government funds. Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property. CHARLES SUTHERLAND, Assistant Medical Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 2D-AV., 40TH AND 41ST STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Thomas W. Pearsall, deceased: 40TH-ST.—6 lots on the north side, 150 feet west of 2d-av. 41ST-ST.—1 lot on the south side of 41st-st., 225 feet east of Madison-av. 2D-AV.—3 lots on the west side of 2d-av., comprising the entire front between 40th and 41st sts. For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer. LOTS ON 70TH-ST., NEAR THE BOULEVARD.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: 70TH-ST.—Four lots situate on the north side of 70th-st., [illegible] feet west of 9th-av., and about [illegible] feet east of the Grand Boulevard. Each 25x102.2. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer. NOS. 14 AND 16 LISPENARD-ST., AT auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.: LISPENARD-ST.—The valuable lots, with the three-story brick buildings thereon, Nos. 14 and 16 Lispenard-st., southerly side, about 125 feet easterly from West Broadway, being together 50x[illegible] feet. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years. For maps, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer. NO. 3 DOVER-ST., NEAR FRANKLIN-SQUARE AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York: DOVER-ST.—The valuable three-story and basement brick dwelling and lot No. 3 Dover-st., south side, about 24 feet east of Franklin-square; house 19.10 front, 19.5 rear, by about 50 feet deep; lot 19.11x[illegible] feet. Immediate possession. For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer. BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

137 Cases Basket Figs.
1,000 Packages Figs on inside.
50 Cases Carton Figs.
50 Cases Figs, 2-pound drums.
40 Cases Figs, fancy cartons.
2,000 Drums Figs, 4 and 6 pounds.
500 Boxes London Layers.
1,000 Boxes Valencia Raisins.
50 Barrels French Chestnuts.
325 Bags Tennessee Peanuts.
150 Boxes Naples Lemons.
150 Cases Valencia Oranges, landing.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., in front of their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st., a pair of bay matched mares, [illegible] years old, sisters, nearly 16 hands high, very stylish and good travelers, and a very superior pair of carriage horses, believed to be perfectly sound, and are kind in every respect. A Brett barouche, in fine order, but little used, built by Wood Bros.; cost $1,300. A set of double harness, in good order, covered buckles. The above are only sold for want of use by the gentleman now owning them. Also, a landau, built by Binder, the best maker in Paris.

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY, NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, MANUFACTURE and have constantly on hand for sale, WEIGH LOCK, RAILROAD TRACK, HAY, COAL, CATTLE, WAREHOUSE and every variety of SMALLER SCALES. No scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness of adjustment, and adaptability to any location which belong to the SAMPSON COMBINATION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE. Parties styling themselves Alsop & Co., Foreign Commission and Shipping Merchants, Nos. 40 and 42 Broadway, also No. 28 New-st., New-York, having issued a business card, the public are hereby notified that the above-mentioned parties are not in any way connected with Alsop & Co., of Lima, Peru, Valparaiso, Chili, San Francisco, Cal., represented in New-York only by the undersigned. R. C. FERGUSSON, No. 62 South-st., New-York.

COIN, COIN, COIN, COIN COLLECTION for sale. Address COIN COLLECTION, Box No. 191 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FIRM IN THE EAST INDIES, a book-keeper with a thorough knowledge of all office work, and competent to take charge of a heavy set of books. Address, stating age, terms, qualifications and references, Box 5,040 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS, A large number of nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, ladies' maids, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, and all English, American, Irish, Scotch, German, suited at BOOKHAM'S, No. 229 4th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 336 AND 338 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., are now open excellent situations for ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, and girls of all work.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS and nurse, with City recommendations. Apply at No. 25 West 46th-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION in a respectable private family; is a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; understands her business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference; has no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as good plain cook and assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 38 West 29th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 229 4TH-AV., City or country situations for a large number of first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers for private families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; would assist with washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 221 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; come through the hall to rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT nurse, who has taken the entire care of infants, or as seamstress; capable to assist in housekeeping; the most reliable reference. Apply at No. 63 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, TO do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for three days at No. 117 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and waitress; would assist in fine washing and ironing; best reference can be given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 38 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands soups, meat, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as child's nurse and do light chamberwork; best of reference; no objection to a private boarding-house. Call for two days corner 61st-st. and 2d-av., over the liquor store, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook in all its branches; the best of City references; none but those wanting a good cook need call, and good wages. No. 427 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND an active and obliging young girl to take charge of a child, or assist in the care of children. Apply to the Lady, No. 22 West 45th-st., where the girl can be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; or chambermaid and seamstress; is competent in either capacity; has the best City references. Apply at No. 220 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do the washing of a private family, or would go out by the day; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 202 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the rear. Room No. 8.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, TO take care of or wait on an invalid gentleman, by a steady, competent man. A line addressing, or calling at Mr. Bailey's drug store, No. 9 Bible House, for J. P., will meet with due attention, for several days.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, WITH the best of City reference, a situation in a private family or as general servant; washes and irons well; an excellent baker; will be found fully competent in a small family at $14 a month. Call at No. 338 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take charge of a child, or as chambermaid and general houseworker; best of City references given. Call or address for two days No. 345 East 23d-st., third story, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse and seamstress; can take full charge nights and day; for City or country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family, or nurse and wait on a lady and child, or take care of an invalid lady and sew. Call at No. 323 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and chambermaid; can do up ladies' dresses, and French fluting; wages moderate; best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as good cook; will assist with the washing; or will go as laundress and chambermaid, and do fine washing; City or country; best of reference. Apply at No. 101 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 25 West 38th-st., from 12½ till 2 P. M., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class waitress or parlor maid; the best of City references given. Call or address No. [illegible] East 13th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTworthy woman, a situation as good plain cook. Call at or address No. 119 8th-av., between 5th and 7th avs., in rear. Good reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist in the washing. Call at No. [illegible] East 31st-st. Has the best of City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best City references. Call or address No. [illegible] West 38th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid; would do fine washing and ironing; or would go as laundress; has good City reference. Call at No. 342 East 23d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as housekeeper, where there are elderly people; is an experienced cook; good City reference. Call or address 111 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 32 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting; best of City references. Call at No. 317 East 24th-st., near 2d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A SMART GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; good City references given. Apply at No. 244 East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as cook; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 West 27th-st., in grocery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant as children's nurse. Call for two days at No. 254 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; or chambermaid; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; CAN take entire charge of a baby. Apply at present employer's, No. 19 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. [illegible] 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man understands the laying out of a gentleman's place, including the culture of all kinds of fruit trees, vegetables and flowers, also the care of horses and cows, and all kinds of stock; wife is a good cook; they are willing and obliging. Address J. R., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED [illegible], A position as student in a lawyer's office, where for his services he would receive full facilities for learning; writes a good hand, and is thoroughly conversant with English, German and French. Address HENRY, Box No. 4,347 Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom, by a Scotchman; understands the care and management of horses in every respect; has the best of City reference. Call on or address D. McKENZIE, at private stable, No. 7 East 19th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man of long experience as driver and groom; is competent to take charge of road horses; has good City reference. Call for two days at the harness store, No. 385 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, with small family, to take charge of a gentleman's place; is a good gardener, and wife is a good dairywoman. Address C. R., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway, second door above 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; the man as gardener or coachman; is a good florist; understands his business; the wife as good cook; good references. Address J. R., Box No. 250 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; good City reference. Address L., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man; understands his duties thoroughly and has good reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, English, situations as coachman and cook; good references. Address A., Box No. [illegible] Times Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GROOM AND coachman; are 24; can milk cows, and will be found a most useful and willing young man; has good references. Address J. M., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or to take care of a place, by a single man; City or country; good reference. Address W. C., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; has had long experience and has the best of City reference. Address W. R., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY first-class single man; understands the business, and has reference as to ability and character. Address D. D., at seed store No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; has good City reference; no objection to country. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., top floor.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT book-keeper, cashier or accountant, by a young man of good address; last five years with a large City house; three years as cashier; desires a position requiring knowledge of accounts; references unexceptionable. Address T., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

PERSONAL.

FOR ADOPTION—BORN ON THE NIGHT OF Jan. 5, 1869, a beautiful-featured female child, of healthy American parents. Call at No. 88 York-st., Brooklyn. Mrs. HALLONWAY.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE.......Lemarie.......SATURDAY, Jan. [illegible]
VILLE DE PARIS.......Surmont.......SATURDAY, Jan. [illegible]
PEREIRE.......Duchesne.......SATURDAY, Feb. [illegible]
ST. LAURENT.......Bocande.......SATURDAY, Feb. [illegible]

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $145; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board. First cabin, $145; second cabin, $85.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CUBA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
JAVA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3
RUSSIA leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10

Chief Cabin Passage.......$130
Second Cabin Passage.......80

TO PARIS. Cabin Passage.......145

Payable in gold. Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY. THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built Steamers are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

ACADIA.......Jan. 2 | BRITANNIA.......Jan. [illegible]
IOWA.......Jan. 16 | UNITED KINGDOM.......Feb. [illegible]
CALEDONIA.......Jan. 23 | EUROPA.......Feb. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150. Steerage to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

COLORADO.......3,018 tons.......Jan. 20, at 10 A. M.
NEBRASKA.......3,985 tons.......Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN.......2,866 tons.......Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA (new).......[illegible].......Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $31, currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

SIBERIA.......Jan. 7 | TRIPOLI.......Jan. 28
ALEPPO.......Jan. 14 | PALMYRA.......Feb. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK: Cabin.......$80, Gold. Steerage.......$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA (via Halifax).......Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, Jan. 16, [illegible]
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
KANGAROO (via Halifax).......Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. [illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE. THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, Thompson, will leave WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $65; Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $32, currency. Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin. Outside. Inside. Second Cabin. Steerage. [illegible]

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Jan. 16, RISING STAR, Capt. Kane, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. Parker.

Steamer leaving [illegible] connect with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on SATURDAY, 16th inst.—Freight received until 4 P. M., FRIDAY, 15th inst. All former facilities afforded shippers on collections and inland charges. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month: MERRIMACK, Capt. [illegible], Jan. 23. SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 23. MISSISSIPPI, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, March 23. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. THE CROMWELL LINE. Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows: MARIPOSA.......Kemble.......SATURDAY, Jan. 16. GEO. CROMWELL.......Vail.......SATURDAY, Jan. 23. Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY. BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to E. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. Cabin passage $20.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. Adams.......Jan. 14. COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice.......Jan. 21. EAGLE, Capt. M. R. Greene, via Nassau.......Jan. 28. For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. Greene, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. F. N. Harris, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $60 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE. VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE. The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer ALABAMA, Capt. Limeburner, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered with care at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed. [illegible] Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports. For freight or passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 164 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, Carrying the United States mails. The well-known side-wheel steamship DE SOTO, W. T. Eaton, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing. For freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship SARAGOSSA, C. Ryder, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents at Charleston RAVENEL & CO. forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st. The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company—Steamer ARIZONA sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until 4 P. M., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN

REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND

AUCTIONEERS,

Jonathan W. Allen, 96 Broadway,
Josiah W. Brown, New-York.
Horatio Henriques.

Offer for sale desirable business property on Broadway, Bowery, West Broadway, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Thompson and Laurens sts.; also, on the streets adjacent to the proposed widening of Laurens-st.

Also, lots on the 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th avs. and up-town streets, with Central Park and Boulevard lots; and several very desirable water fronts on the East and North Rivers.

They also offer a large corner on Broome-st., near Broadway, containing over 5,000 square feet.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

Irving-place, corner 17th-st.—First-class extra wide four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 27 ft. front, with stable on rear. In first-rate order, warmed with "Baker Heater." Lot 100 ft. deep.

West 8th-st., near 5th-av.—2 first-class three-story basement and sub-cellar brick houses, in first-rate order, with all modern improvements; each 24.8 ft. front by 92.11 ft. deep.

West 17th-st., near 5th-av.—First-class four-story basement and sub-cellar brick house; good house, well-finished and having every convenience; 25 ft. front; lot 92 ft. deep.

East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.—First-class four-story high-stoop brick house, in fine order and with all modern improvements; large house, 27x70; lot 98.9 ft. deep.

West 26th-st., near 5th-av.—Three-story high-stoop white-marble house; partly furnished, carpets, chandeliers, &c.; desirable house, with all improvements; will be sold on easy terms; lot 25x98.

East 38th-st., near 5th-av.—First-class four-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone house, 21 ft. front; fully furnished, or with carpets, mirrors and gas fixtures only; lot 98.9 ft. deep.

Also, a number of other houses and lots, in desirable locations.

STORE AND FACTORY PROPERTY.

Broadway, south of Fulton-st.—Five-story and basement brown-stone front store; size, 25.2x80; lot 25.2x160.

Broome-st., corner Crosby—Four-story and basement brick store; size of store and lot, 25x100.

Leonard-st., near Church—Five-story and basement white marble store; size of store, 25x90; lot, 25x100.

Mercer-st., between Spring and Prince—Three buildings, four-story brick factory; size, 50x95.

Mangin-st., south of Rivington-st.—Two three-story brick houses and lots; houses, each 25x28.11; lots, each, 25x98.11.

LOTS FOR SALE.

Four on Lexington-av. and 67th-st.
Eight on 4th-av. and 69th-st.
Twelve on 4th-av. and 56th-st.
Eight on Madison-av. and 54th-st.
Three on Madison-av. and 56th-st.
Five on Madison-av. and 68th-st.
Nine on Madison-av. and 73d-st.
Five on 5th-av. and 64th-st.
Three on 5th-av. and 66th-st.
One on 5th-av. and 64th-st.
Three on 5th-av. and 62d-st.
Six on 5th-av. and 67th-st.

One hundred and forty-four on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and Central Park.

Four on 7th-av. and Broadway.
Three on 7th-av. and 61st-st.
Sixty-four on 9th-av. and 57th-st.
Eight on Morningside Park and 123d-st.
Five on Boulevard and 79th-st.
Twenty-four on Boulevard and 70th-st.

WATER FRONTS.

Eleven lots on 1st-av. and 35th-st., East River.
Nineteen lots on Avenue A and 60th-st., East River.
Thirteen lots on Avenue B and 85th-st., East River.
Thirty-six lots on 1st-av. and 92d-st., East River.
Plot on 72d and 73d sts., North River.
Plot on 47th and 48th sts., East River.

HOUSES TO RENT—FURNISHED.

East 23d-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs.—Three-story high-stoop brick, $250 per month.

East 65th-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs.—Four-story French roof brown, $300 per month.

Warren-place, Charles-st.—Three-story high-stoop brick, $200 per month.

UNFURNISHED.

5th-av., near 58th-st.—Four-story brown-stone, $12,000 per annum.

West 36th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Four-story brown-stone, $3,000 per annum.

Lexington-av. and 50th-st.—Three-story French roof brown, $2,000 per annum.

[illegible] Mansion, 68th-st.—Two-story attic frame, $1,200 per annum.

[illegible] Brooklyn—Three-story high-stoop brick, $1,800 per annum.

Beautiful country residence, Mount Vernon, Westchester County—$1,000 per annum.

STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS TO LET OR LEASE.

Front-st., near Coenties-slip—Four-story store, $2,500 per annum.

Fulton-st., between Nassau and William—Five-story store, $4,000 per annum.

Greene and Houston sts.—Building for manufacturing, $7,000 per annum.

Broad-st., near Beaver—10 offices, from $200 to $2,000 per annum.

Broadway, near 4th-st.—First and second lofts, for light business purposes, 25x100, $4,000 per annum.

COUNTRY PLACES FOR SALE.

College Point, Long Island, N. Y.—Two-story basement and cellar frame house; size, 50x45; 14 rooms; good barn, carriage-house, &c.; 200 feet water-front on East River; ornamental grounds, plenty of fruit, a beautiful situation. Price $25,000.

Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y.—Two-story attic and cellar frame house, lined in with brick; size, 40x40; 13 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c., with 16 acres of land, high ground, line of New Boulevard; plenty of fruit. Price $50,000.

Sing Sing, on the Hudson—Dwelling on Claremont Hill, half mile north of Sing Sing, comprising half the block; house, 10 rooms; one-story kitchen, and wood-house; 3 acres of land, with evergreen, shade and fruit trees and fine spring of water. Price $10,000.

Peekskill, on the Hudson—First-class mansion and about 12 acres of land; house double brick, stuff, two-story basement and attic, heated by steam, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; 20 rooms, all modern improvements; river front 1,000 to 1,200 feet. Price, furnished, $60,000; unfurnished, $50,000.

Long Branch, N. J.—"Atlantic Hotel," containing 120 rooms; large barn, carriage-house, shed, ice-house and bathing-houses, with 12 acres of land, with ocean front of about 700 feet.

Also fine farms in the interior of the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut, well worthy of the attention of buyers, either for investment or for cultivation, and several tracts of superior mineral and coal lands, to which they invite the attention of capitalists and speculators.

FOR SALE.

THOSE VALUABLE STORES, NOS. 75, 77, 79 and 81 VESEY-ST., CORNER OF WASHINGTON, LONG OCCUPIED BY WETMORE & CO.

FOR PRICE AND TERMS APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

TO INSTITUTIONS OR INVESTORS. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—The large and splendid property of the Merchants' Union Express Company, located northwest corner of Broadway and Franklin-st., embracing 50 feet front on Broadway by 150 feet deep, with costly six-story building, covering the whole lot, with rear and side entrance. The lofts and basement are rented at $40,000 per annum, and possession of the first floor can be given at ten days' notice. If not soon sold the first floor will be leased. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO EXTRA SIZE HOUSES Nos. 40 and 42 Beach-st., southeast corner of Hudson-st., fronting the new Hudson River freight depot. The lots embrace 50x90 feet of ground. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 10 5th-av., southwest corner of 12th-st., 28x90 feet; lot 28x125, with stable on rear; early possession; property in good order and offered low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE BOULEvard and 155th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 John-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—For sale, a valuable house and lot in 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, well calculated for business purposes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FIVE-STORY CORNER store on South-st., below Wall-st.; 25x100; $45,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GROUND ON 30TH-ST., between Madison and 4th avs. Inquire at No. 24 East 30th-st.

A LIST OF HOUSES, BUSINESS PROPERTY, tenements and lots mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 325 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—A large two-story building, 45x75, adapted for manufacturing purposes, with manager's residence adjoining; ground 181x118 feet; gas and water; on a business avenue in Brooklyn; photograph to be seen at the office; price $20,000; terms easy. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 30 William-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING, Nos. 36, 38 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire. Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—THE DOUBLE CORNER STORE Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., with No. 249 if required, making 60 feet front and 120 feet through to Walker-st., advantageously placed for jobbers near Broadway and opposite that favorite resort of merchants, Earle's Hotel. Apply to H. J. CIPPERLY & CO., on premises, or GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

BROADWAY AND MERCER-ST. PROPERTY TO LEASE—Nos. 627, 627½ and 629, near Houston-st.; building marble, seven stories; lot 50 by 200 feet; may be used as four stores—two on Broadway and two on Mercer-st., each 25x100 feet.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE BUILDINGS, NOS. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, corner of Mercer-st., 150 feet west of Broadway, for three or ten years. D. M. OLMSTEAD, Trustee, No. 33 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH ABOUT THREE acres of land, to rent with privilege of purchasing, in neighborhood of South Orange, N. J. Apply, stating rent, to J. M. R., Box No. 4,620 New-York Post Office.

DESK-ROOM WANTED ON EAST SIDE of City, below Beekman-st. Address, with terms, LIVERPOOL, Box No. 135 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, LADY, two small children and nurse, in first-class neighborhood and highly respectable private family; price not to exceed $60 per week. Address A. R. M., Box No. 118 Times Office.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House—A suite of desirable rooms, with private table if required; also, a single room, with board in a first-class house. No. 16 5th-av.

WANTED—BOARD BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife; references given and required; location, 12th and 27th sts., 5th and 6th avs. preferred. Address FRENCH, Box No. 140 Times Office, stating location and terms.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife; parlor and bedroom with private table preferred, on second or third floors front; location between 18th and 27th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address with terms, Box No. 931 New-York Post Office.

NO. 4 EAST 16TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 358 Greenwich-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 12 WEST 21st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., has three nicely furnished connecting rooms to let; three railroads pass the street. Best of references required.

NO. 60 EAST 25TH-ST.—ROOMS TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, for ladies or gentlemen, or suitable for housekeeping if desired.

NO. 77 EAST 14TH-ST. (NEW NO. 112)—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor front, to let with board; will be vacated Jan. 12. References required.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, (WITHout board,) a front room on the second floor, with a small bedroom if desired. Inquire at No. 149 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

NO. 40 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, one large room on third floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 52 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE, second floor, handsomely furnished, to a family or party of gentlemen, with first-class board. Reference required.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board, or rooms without board, at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 135—A PARLOR FLOOR with private table; also, a parlor and bedroom on the second floor.

BOARD—TWO FRONT ROOMS ON THIRD floor may be had at No. 45 East 21st-st.; late or early dinner to suit; house and location unexceptionable.

NO. 1,165 BROADWAY.—THREE LARGE front rooms to let furnished, without board. House has all modern improvements.

A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED second floor to let, either singly or entire; very desirable location. Apply at No. 100 West 21st-st.

AT NO. 878 BROADWAY, THIRD DOOR above 18th-st.—Very desirable furnished rooms, single or en suite.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with board. No. 15 West 24th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS ELEGANT rooms with board. Apply at No. 12 West 24th-st.

A LARGE ROOM ON THE FOURTH floor to let, with board, at No. 25 East 21st-st.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.

Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.

For further information apply at the General Office of the Company, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, where through tickets can be purchased. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M. Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.

11 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sloatsburg, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Sunday Trains.—8:30 A. M., Way Train for Otisville [illegible] Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. [illegible]

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st., and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

[illegible] Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:20 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 8 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 12:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving at New-York at 11 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12 midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamers, NEWPORT or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

R. LITTLEFIELD, Agent. New-York, Aug. 15, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE. GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. Wm. M. Jones. Capt. Geo. B. Hull. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or yearly, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT WESTCHESTER, THE HUNT Homestead, consisting of house and seventy acres, lying one-quarter mile from proposed Harlem and Portchester Railway; price $65,000. For three days. STANLEY DAY, No. 325 Broadway.

A VALUABLE LOT FOR SALE—ON the south side of 60th-st., 200 feet from the Boulevard and Circle; size of lot 25 feet 5 inches. Inquire on the premises, in the marble-yard.

A LIST OF RESIDENCES, FARMS, lots, building sites, (Westchester County my specialty) mailed free by STANLEY DAY, No. 325 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, VELOCIPEDES, CARRIAGES SELLING AT GREAT BARGAINS. SLEIGH, BELLS, HARNESS, &c., at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, Nos. 638, 640 and 642 Broadway. Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH PAIR OF dapple gray mares; well matched; 16 hands high; 6 and 7 years old; long tail to it, and weigh over 2,000 pounds; free and easy drivers; never have been trained; but can trot together near inside of three minutes; for speed and beauty they are not surpassed; would be exchanged for a pair of less value; warranted sound and kind. Address Box 469 Binghamton Post Office, N. Y.

A FEW HORSES FROM THE COUNTRY.—One team of iron grays, 6 years old, 16 hands high; one bay horse, one black mare, fit for all kinds of business. Inquire at No. 381 Canal-st., corner of Washington.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP HORSE; SUITABLE for cart or truck. Inquire at No. 39 Goerck-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1868.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1868, Sealed Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1869; the said proposals to be opened before, and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER. 22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER. 6,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 28x34 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER. 1,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x31 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER. 1,000 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPER (to be of any required weights.)

2,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
1,000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
[illegible] reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
[illegible] reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
[illegible] reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
[illegible] reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
[illegible] reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
[illegible] reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
[illegible] reams Super Royal, 20x28 inches.
[illegible] reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
[illegible] reams Cover Paper, measuring 20x25 inches, of any required color or colors.

3,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 31x41 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS, (engine-sized.)

1,000 reams, measuring 20x26 inches, weighing 42 pounds per ream.

500 reams, measuring 19x26 inches, weighing 32 pounds per ream.

500 reams, measuring 21x30 inches, weighing 45 pounds per ream.

500 reams, measuring 18x22 inches, weighing 20 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the papers designated in Class 5, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into contract, and give bonds with security, to the approval of the Joint Committee. Every proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional Printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered as a violation of the contract, and the contract will be annulled upon application to this office, and [illegible] will be considered which do not conform strictly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing. JOHN D. DEFREES, Congressional Printer.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PRINTING, FORTIETH CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Joint Committee of Public Printing of the Fortieth Congress, third session, invite sealed proposals until the 14th of January, 1869, for reporting and publishing the debates in Congress, in accordance with the following section of an act approved July 25th, 1868:

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts authorizing the publication of the debates in Congress are hereby repealed from and after the 4th day of March next, and the Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized and required to invite proposals for the publication of the actual proceedings and debates in Congress, upon a plan and specifications to be previously published by them, and shall report as certain the cost of such publication by the Superintendent of Public Printing, and shall report as soon as practicable such proposals and estimate of cost, together with a bill to provide for the publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress.

The joint committee have adopted the present plan of publication, in a daily paper, containing no political matter, to be issued in time to be sent from Washington by the earliest mails each morning of its publication. The proposition must state the kind of type to be used, and the price per column, including all changes, corrections and additions to matter put into type; also, the prices for the publication of written or printed matter not reported; and also the weight, size and quality of the paper to be used.

The proposal to state what the first five hundred copies of each number of the paper so printed will be furnished for, and what each additional copy will be furnished for.

Third—The transposition of the reports printed into quarto form, without any extra charge for corrections, and the cost of printing this quarto edition on paper to be furnished by Congress, inclusive of dry-pressing and delivery for binding. The proposal to state what the first five hundred copies of each signature of the quarto edition so printed and dry-pressed will be furnished for, and what each additional copy will be furnished for.

Fourth—Persons making proposals will state whether or not they propose to make any additional charges for mailing the daily edition, messengers, indexing the quarto edition, waiting for copy, or any other service connected with the reporting and publication of the debates; and if they do, to state what those charges will be, with the understanding that no claim will be made for remuneration or extra compensation in any shape beyond what is embraced in the proposals.

No proposal will be received unless accompanied with a bond with security, to the approval of a United States Judge or District-Attorney, in the penalty of $20,000, that the bidder or bidders shall execute the work if the Joint Committee on Public Printing desire to make the contract with him or them, and each proposal must also be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the persons making it can command the necessary facilities, and are practically acquainted with the business of publication.

The joint committee will furnish any desired information that may be needed concerning these proposals, on application to John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for the Publication of the Debates in Congress," and addressed to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing. JOHN D. DEFREES, Congressional Printer.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

Paymaster's Office, United States Navy, No. 29 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 11, 1869. SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 22d day of January, 1869, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 200,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, to the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed; the responsibility of the guarantors to be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by act of Congress.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster U. S. Navy at New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,600,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 38,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 600,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 12 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 15, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, proposals, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal when for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co. Office of the Company in New-York, No. 41 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—L'OEIL CREVE. NEW OPERA. AT. NEW COMPOSER. ANOTHER GREAT HIT. THIS AND EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE. FIRST TIME IN AMERICA, L'OEIL CREVE, HERVE'S CELEBRATED OPERA BOUFFE, which was received last night with an unprecedented furore and an enthusiasm unapproached by any former production of opera bouffe in New-York. The fascinating music, picturesque costumes, brilliant mise en scene and new specialties of the renowned artists were each duly recognized and received with loud plaudits by a crowded and delighted audience of the fashionable society which always distinguishes the Theatre Francais. A success at once so marked and decided must make L'Oeil Creve the musical lion of the season, and create for it a success here equal to that achieved by it in Paris, where it had an unparalleled run of over 200 representations.

L'OEIL CREVE has been presented in THE MOST COMPLETE manner, and with that perfection of detail and lavish outlay that have made the Theatre Francais so renowned under Mr. Grau's management. The MISE EN SCENE far exceeds in splendor that of its production in Paris. THE CAST includes all the principal artists, who are eminently superior to the original representatives of the parts.

Dindonette, (the belle of the village).......Rose-Bell
Fleur-de-Noblesse, daughter of the Marquis.......Desclauzas
La Marquise.......Clementine
Alexandrivore, (the best marksman).......Carrier
Le Marquis.......Beckers
Geromé.......Gabel | Bailiff.......Genot
Ernest.......Petit | Duc d'un Face.......Mussay

Grenadiers, Peasants, Peasant Girls, Nobles, Servants. NEW AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY. NEW COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Seats at the Theatre, Nos. 701 and 128 Broadway. Admission $1. Orchestra seats, reserved, 50 cents extra. Dress Circle, reserved, $1. Private Boxes from $6 to $10. Proscenium, $15. Family Circle, 50 cents. After 9½ o'clock half price.

SATURDAY MATINEE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. PAREPA-ROSA'S GRAND RENTREE. ONLY ONE GRAND CONCERT, ON TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 12. The PAREPA-ROSA Concert Troupe will appear. Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 50. Seats can be secured to-day at the Academy of Music and at the Ticket Office in New-York, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. Last week but two of the engagement of the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE. Third week of Brougham's burlesque of

THIS EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. | ERNANI; or, the HORN OF A DILEMMA. | FULL HOUSES NIGHTLY.

To commence with a popular farce.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, the serio-comic drama of KATE KEARNEY, and popular farce, and without extra charge beyond admission to the theatre. Com. Nutt, Miss Sorrelle, Anna Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Battersby, Mons. Sthus, Miss Briggs, Gen. Grant, Jr., &c. MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS. Inexplicable Sea Monster, and 1,000,001 Curiosities. Increased attraction for the last two weeks of the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.

FEB. 1.—Introduction of the unprecedented BURLESQUE AND BALLET COMBINATION.

MISS ANNA DICKINSON Will deliver her new lecture FAIR PLAY, At the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1869. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; to be had at the following stores:

T. H. TERRY, No. 19 Union Square.
WM. FOSTER, Jr., Bible House.
GEO. W. CROSS, No. 128 Nassau-st.
F. W. DE HAM, No. 15 Nassau-st.
KELLOGG & POTTER, No. 15 3d-ave., and
SHELDON & CO., Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway.

Doors to open at 7 P. M.; lecture to commence at 8.

STEINWAY HALL. OLE BULL'S LAST GRAND CONCERT, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12. Assisted by the following popular artists: Miss S. W. BARTON, of Boston, Soprano. Mr. GUSTAVUS F. HALL, Baritone. and a FULL ORCHESTRA.

HERR CARL BERGMANN.......Conductor

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR. RESERVED SEATS FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.

Seats for sale by diagram, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and at box office of Hall.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. T. R. TURNBULL, Business Manager.

1869. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 1869. LA COTERIE GRAND FANCY DRESS HOP, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1869. Under the auspices of the gentlemen connected with the offices of the Astor House, St. Nicholas Hotel, Fifth-av. Hotel, Hoffman House and Coleman House, where tickets can be obtained.

MUSIC.

Chef d'Orchestre.......Harvey B. Dodworth
Directors of Promenade Bands.......P. Lesch and T. J. Dodworth
Director of Military Band.......E. Myer

DECORATIONS:

Scenic artists.......Dunbar and White
Singing birds, perfumed jets d'eau.......Goldsberger and Fortunio
Chandeliers.......Kitchen & Co.
Gas ornamentations.......M. L. Gurtes & Co.
Floral emblems, wreaths, bouquets, &c.......Mme. L. Schmidt and Son
Le Papier sur le plancher.......H. Mattson
Caterers.......Sladen & Hemm
Costumer.......Seaver and Bolwell

OFFICERS:

G. S. SIMONS.......President
G. S. ADAMS.......Vice-President
E. H. ROGERS, Jr.......Secretary
GEO. W. HINKLE, Jr.......Treasurer

DIRECTORS: PETER E. ABEL and HARRY C. RISLEY.

MANAGERS:

E. E. GEORGE, S. B. JONES, C. T. JONES,
E. S. CHAFFEE, C. R. KING, H. L. TRACY,
A. J. HUNTOON, T. THOMPSON, A. C. FOSTER.

Private boxes can now be secured at the office of the Fifth-av. Hotel.

GRAND RECEPTION by the NEW-YORK STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION, at the TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, Fourteenth-st., New-York, on TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, 1869.

A limited number of tickets only are issued, which may be had upon immediate application to the several Regimental Committees, New-York; Lieut.-Col. [illegible], at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway; at Delmonico's; [illegible] Lieut.-Col. Heath, Secretary, No. 1 Bond-st. Price, $5 each, admitting one person.

ROOMS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. Prof. ROBERT VON SCHLAGINTWEIT'S LECTURES IN ENGLISH ON HIGH ASIA. By invitation of Hon. Charles P. Daly, Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field and others. FIRST LECTURE THIS TUESDAY EVENING, SECOND, SATURDAY, Jan. 16. THIRD, TUESDAY, 19th; FOURTH, SATURDAY, 23d. Tickets for the course, $3; single admission tickets, $1; can be obtained at the bookstores of Carleton and Scribner, Broadway; at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; the General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway; Steinway Hall, and at the Rooms on the evening of the lecture.

PROF. AND MRS. FROBISHER'S HUMOROUS AND DRAMATIC READINGS. WEDNESDAY EVENING AT MORRISANIA. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. The SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION of Pictures and Sculptures is now open DAY and EVENING, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE. H. L. BATEMAN.......Lessee and Director

EVERY EVENING. THE SUCCESS OF THE YEAR, AND THE PRESENT GREAT SENSATION IN PARIS AND NEW-YORK.

LA PERICHOLE,

OFFENBACH'S OPERA BOUFFE IN THREE ACTS, which has received the emphatic indorsement of all classes of the community as the most perfectly-mounted Opera Bouffe ever placed on the New-York stage, in each particular of ARTISTS, CHORUS, ORCHESTRA, SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS, being pronounced superior to the original production at the Theatre des Varietes, Paris, and far surpassing any performance ever witnessed in America.

LA PERICHOLE.

MLLE. IRMA.......as.......LA PERICHOLE
M. AUJAC.......as.......PIQUILLO

RECEIVED WITH THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM AND GREETED WITH THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE AFTER EVERY SONG. Being nightly the recipients of no less than TWELVE ENCORES.

The music being universally pronounced the most popular ever written by Offenbach, and destined to take rank far above all other compositions of this school, whether by the creator of the style himself, or by one of his many imitators.

EVERY EVENING, LA PERICHOLE.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, 22 Broad-st.

THE TAMMANY! THE TAMMANY! THE MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENT. EVERY EVENING. ADMISSION, 50c. TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND PERSONS, of the very first of the fashion and intelligence of the City, visited the Mammoth Palace of Amusement during the past week, whose verdict will attest the GRAND, MARVELOUS, AND ELEGANT character of the performances.

GRAND BALLET D'ACTION. SPARKLING EXTRAVAGANZA. BRILLIANT QUARTETS AND CHORUS. THE ESSENCE OF AFTER DARK. STARTLING RAILROAD SCENE. THE GREAT SENYAH IN HER TERRIFIC TRANSEPT FLIGHT. LAUGHABLE COMIC PANTOMIME. THE VICTORELLI BROTHERS. THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD. THE HUMOROUS PUNCH AND JUDY. GETZ'S GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

Admission, 50c.; reserved Orchestra Circle, 25c. extra; reserved Orchestra Chairs, $1 extra.

Doors open at 7; programme commences at 7¾ precisely.

GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, AT 2.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, 14TH-ST., OPPOSITE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. L. B. LENT.......DIRECTOR

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. THE LAST WEEK of the Grand Comic Pantomime, entitled BLUE BEARD A LA TURQUE-FRANCAISE. MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND, THE GREAT MELVILLE, AND ALL THE TALENTED ARTISTS comprised in the Mammoth Circus Troupe, in BRILLIANTLY-VARIED PERFORMANCES, including every variety of HORSEMANSHIP AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

PAREPA-ROSA—STEINWAY HALL. Triumphant reception and brilliant success. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA'S CONCERT. SECOND AND LAST GRAND CONCERT, ON FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will be assisted by Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Sig. F. FERRANTI, Mr. CARL ROSA, Mr. GEO. W. COLBY. Mr. J. LEVY, the greatest cornet player in the world. Admission $1; reserved seats $1 50. The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday, at 9 A. M., at Steinway Hall, at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

THE SOCIAL READING CIRCLE FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MEETS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING. For particulars address J. R. FROBISHER, No. 239 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 200 BROADWAY, New-York. Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn. INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters. TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter. FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.

Vocal Music.......Piano.
Violin.......Organ.
Theory and Composition.......Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages.......By Native Professors.

LECTURES.

EVENINGS UP TOWN. SIXTH LECTURE IN THE COURSE BY JOHN G. SAXE. JOHN G. SAXE. JOHN G. SAXE. Subject—POETRY AND POETS—with recitations. AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, at Kirby's, No. 633 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and Fleming's, No. 663 6th-av.

REV. BYRON SUTHERLAND, D. D., OF WASHINGTON, WILL LECTURE IN THE 13TH-ST. CHURCH, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) THIS EVENING, JAN. 12. Subject—"PHASES OF LIFE." Admission 25 cents.

LECTURE BY RIGHT REV. THOS. M. CLARK, Bishop of Rhode Island, at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., near 42d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Man or the Living Machine." Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Fleming's, No. 663 6th-av.; McFarland's Bookstore, Broadway and 23d-st.; Evangelical Bookstore, No. 8 Bible House, and at Lyric Hall.

FREE LECTURES.—REV. LEONARD W. BACON will lecture in the Rooms of the Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 285 Hudson-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Admiral Foote.

RITUALISM—A LECTURE IN THE COOPER Institute, by Rev. W. H. ANDERSON, M. A., of Oxford, THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 8 P. M. Tickets, 50 cents, at the bookstores and at the door.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For paving, with trap-block, Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth streets.

Second—For flagging sidewalk, from northeast to the southeast corner of Greenwich and Morton streets.

Third—For filling sunken lots between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets.

Fourth—For paving, with trap-block, Fifty-seventh-street, from First to Second-avenue.

Fifth—For paving, with stone-blocks, Forty-sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Sixth—For building sewers in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-second streets, with branches, and in Sixty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Seventh—For flagging sidewalks in Tenth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fifty-second-street.

Eighth—For flagging sidewalks in Sixteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B.

Ninth—For building sewer in Fourth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets, with branch in Seventy-first-street.

Tenth—For flagging sidewalks on the east side of Greenwich-street, from Battery-place to Morris-street.

Eleventh—For flagging sidewalks in Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Twelfth—For setting curb and gutter-stones, and flagging sidewalks in East-street, from Broome to Grand.

Thirteenth—For building sewer in Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River.

Fourteenth—For flagging sidewalks at numbers four hundred and twenty-three and four hundred thirty Ninth-avenue.

Fifteenth—For building sewers in Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first streets, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, with connecting branches in Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

First—Both sides of Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-sixth-street, to the extent of half the block on both sides of the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Greenwich-street, and the southerly side of Morton-street to the extent of half the block from the southeasterly and southwesterly corners of Greenwich and Morton streets.

Third—Lots known as ward numbers five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, on block number one hundred and nine, bounded by Broadway, Sixty-third-street, Ninth-avenue and Sixty-second-street.

Fourth—Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, from First to Second-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

Fifth—Both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

Sixth—The easterly side of Fourth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-third-street; also both sides of Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, and the southerly side of Sixty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue; also both sides of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue; also the southerly side of Sixty-seventh-street from Madison-avenue to a point one hundred and fifty feet easterly.

Seventh—Both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fifty-second-street; also the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Sixty-first-street.

Eighth—The southerly side of Sixteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B.

Ninth—The easterly side of Fourth-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-fourth-street; also both sides of Seventieth, Seventy-first, and the southerly side of Seventy-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Tenth—The easterly side of Greenwich-street, from Battery-place to Morris-street.

Eleventh—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Twelfth—The westerly side of East-street, from Grand to Broome-street.

Thirteenth—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River.

Fourteenth—Lots known as numbers four hundred and twenty-eight and four hundred and thirty Ninth-avenue.

Fifteenth—Both sides of Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first streets, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; also, both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-second-street, also, the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Fortieth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT, | M. HARRISON REED, | GUERNSEY SACKETT. | Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 5, 1869.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF MILTON A. FOWLER, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT HARKER, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Dexter Reynolds, Executor of said estate, at his residence, in the City of Albany, on or before the 30th day of March next, or be debarred thereafter their claims will be disregarded [illegible]. Dated this 1st day of September, 1868. DEXTER REYNOLDS, Executor of said estate.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium. Nos. 252 and 254 5th-av.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855, Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau, To aid those who want well-qualified Teachers; To represent Teachers who seek positions; To give parents information of good Schools; To sell, rent and exchange School properties. Fourteen years' trial proves it efficient in securing THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE. All wanting Teachers should see "Teachers' Bulletin." Teachers seeking positions should have Application Form. Demand for Experienced Teachers is constant. Early applications desirable. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, 14 Bond-st., N. Y.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL. Four vacancies after the Holidays. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 175th-st. Boarding School for boys; French language of the school; graduating courses for the modern languages, mathematics and business. Circulars, LEROY'S, No. 812 Broadway, and G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 John-st., first floor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 12 weeks begins Feb. 8. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

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MOTHERS' HOME—STUDY RENDERED attractive. Collegiate course, Pestalozzian system, adapted to delicate, precocious children; all ages; three years' progress in one by finishing pupils. No. [illegible] West 44th-st.

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GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

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MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 3, 1869. P. A. ANDREWS.

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AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER desires to give instruction in classical or higher English branches to private pupils, or in a ladies' seminary. Apply to HENRY M. PIERCE, LL.D., President of Rutgers Female College, 5th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

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WALLACK'S. Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock. LAST NIGHTS, FOR THE PRESENT, OF THE FOLLOWING PLAYS: TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1869, Lord Lytton's great comedy of MONEY.

Characters by Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, CHARLES FISHER, J. MATTHEWS, J. B. POLK, B. T. RINGGOLD, C. H. ROCKWELL, C. F. BROWNE, E. MILTON, G. MELTON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

FRIDAY, Jan. 15—MONEY.

SATURDAY, Jan. 16—(Last time)—SPEED THE PLOUGH.

In preparation MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Box-book for Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NIGHTS now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER. Doors open at 7:30; begins at 8 P. M.; concludes at 10:40. ENORMOUS HOUSES. ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES, to witness the GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY, GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY, AFTER DARK; AFTER DARK; LONDON BY NIGHT, or LONDON BY NIGHT. THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE. THE GREAT RAILROAD SCENE. The great scenes of the UNDERGROUND RAILWAY. THE RAILROAD STATION. THE SILVER HELL. THE CONCERT HALL SCENE, and that strange scene under BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE, with its houseless lodgers of vagrants and waifs. London grandeur in sight, and the wife's attempted suicide. THE SCENERY IS ALL TRUE TO LONDON IN THE YEAR 1868.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents. THE GREAT ATTRACTION OF THE CITY. MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS AND JOHN BROUGHAM'S BEST PIECE, THE EMERALD RING. 45,000 PERSONS HAVE VISITED THIS THEATRE WITHIN THE PAST FIVE WEEKS. EACH EVENING, THIS AND NEXT WEEK ONLY, and the SATURDAY MATINEES, Jan. 16 and 23.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

A HIT. | FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
A HIT. | FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
A HIT. | SOPHIE.
A HIT. | IRENE.
A HIT. | JENNIE.
A HIT. | FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

BOWERY THEATRE. ANNUAL BENEFIT OF MRS. W. G. JONES. THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN; BOB BUTLER TROUPE in a new ballet; the world-unequaled FRANK A. GIBBONS as the King of the Air; THE COUNTRY SCHOOL; Songs, Dances, &c. FRIDAY EVENING—BENEFIT OF MR. W. H. WHALLEY. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE—14TH-ST. Crowded houses. Triumphant success of TROVA-TORE. Genevieve de Bryant, Gensdarmes. TROVA-TORE. Genevieve de Bryant, Gensdarmes. TROVA-TORE. Genevieve de Bryant, Gensdarmes. TROVA-TORE. Genevieve de Bryant, Gensdarmes. Love Among the Roses, Trovatore, Unsworth, Eugene, Nelse Seymour, St. Clair, Dempster, Hogan, Hughes, Raphael De Solla, Dan Bryant.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. NO. 585 BROADWAY. GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS, SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. IMMENSE HIT. IMMENSE HIT. BONE SQUASH DIABLO. BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE. The ladies and gentlemen engaged will please assemble in the Green Room, at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, 16th, preparatory to the opening on MONDAY, Jan. 25. JAMES SCHONBERG, Stage Manager.

SIGNORA ELENA LANARI, PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO, recently from Italy, will appear for the first time in America, AIDED BY EMINENT MUSICAL TALENT, AT STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19. Admission $1; reserved seats, $1 50. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, on and after Wednesday next.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

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A BEAUTIFUL PIANO FOR SALE LOW, at the Warerooms of the ESTEY ORGANS, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

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To responsible parties, a brick-yard, with steam engine tempers, brick machines, and all tools needed to run a first-class yard, and nearly all new, with plenty of wood in the vicinity. The yard is within six miles of a city of nearly 100,000 inhabitants, and on tide water. Address C. J. WHEELER, Providence, R. I.

$10,000 TO $12,000.—WANTED, A PARTner, either active or silent, with the above amount, by a gentleman engaged in the publishing business; large profits to be realized within six months; best of reference given. Address Box No. 5,898 New-York Post Office.

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A GOOD CASH-PAYING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A rare opportunity to get an established profitable dining and eating saloon business; handsomely and thoroughly fitted, and increasing trade. Inquire at Mr. MASON'S office, No. 1 Centre-st., corner.

PATENT OF A WATER METER FOR SALE—Newest construction; improved by the Croton Department. Inquire at the Croton Pipe-yard, foot of 33d-st., East River, or at No. 168 East 4th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of obstructions or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail to any [illegible].

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! Dr. LARMONT, No. 896 Broadway. Treatment from 2 to 7 P. M. Author of "Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, and Physician for All," eighty-first edition, on his treatment of Local, Constitutional, and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Prevention of Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, &c. [illegible] Price 25 cents. Circular and contents of books sent on receipt of postage stamp. Direct Post Office Box No. 842, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggist, No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 4 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED by Dr. POWERS, No. 129 Chatham-st. Young men, for weakness, emissions, take Dr. POWERS' grand discovery, Elixir of Life. Recommended before marriage.

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DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others are [illegible] [illegible] No. 3 Division-st. [illegible]

INDIANA.

The New Legislature and the Senatorship—The Prominent Candidates—The Democrats at their Old Tricks—New Developments in the Clem Trial—What the Erie Men are Doing in Indiana.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Thursday, Jan. 7, 1869.

The sharp Senatorial contest impending in Indiana gives special interest to the new meeting of the Legislature, by whom the successor of Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS is to be chosen. The fight in the Republican legislative caucus promises to be close and bitter, and it is at the present writing utterly impossible to say who will be the successful candidate. At previous Senatorial elections, especially at those held in 1861 and 1867, there was hardly a scintilla of discord among the Republican members of the Legislature in regard to the candidates whom they were to send to the United States Senate, the masses of the party having, in the former year, decided in favor of Hon. HENRY S. LANE, and in the latter, in favor of Gov. O. P. MORTON, with such remarkable unanimity that the Legislature, even if it had felt inclined to disregard the popular wishes, would not have dared to do so. Such is unfortunately not the case at the present juncture. We have now a perfect *embarras de richesse* of Republican candidates for the United States Senate, all of them able and distinguished men, and deserving of the highest consideration at the hands of their party, and of the best favors which it has to bestow upon its leaders; but not one of them is sufficiently prominent to render the prospects of his competitors utterly hopeless. From the best information which I have been able to obtain, in conversing with leading members of the Legislature and experienced politicians from all parts of the State, it seems to me that the contest lies between our new Lieutenant-Governor, WILL CUMBACK, and Hon. GODLOVE S. ORTH, member of the present Congress from the Seventh District, and reëlected to the next Congress. Gov. CUMBACK, it is said, received, during his stumping tour through the State last Summer and Fall, pledges from a great many Republican candidates for the Legislature, to the effect that, in the event of their election, they would give him their support for the Senatorship. Mr. ORTH, on the other hand, aside from his own great ability and Congressional experience, and his brilliant services in repeatedly carrying a close and doubtful district in the face of the most formidable obstacles, has this advantage over Gov. CUMBACK: that he is the most prominent candidate from the northern part of Indiana, a section of the State which—although it has hitherto, and especially at the late election, given the heaviest majorities for the Republican ticket, and in effect saved the State—has received but a very small share of the offices in the gift of the party, most of which have been bestowed upon Republicans from the Democratic south of Indiana. The Republicans of Northern Indiana insist now that their section is entitled to the Senator, and they seem determined to concentrate their whole strength in the legislative caucus upon Mr. ORTH. At all events, it is admitted that if Gov. CUMBACK should not succeed in obtaining a majority of the votes at the first ballot, Mr. ORTH will lead the rest of his competitors, and have the best chance of distancing them in the race. The result, however, may also be that the Republican State Senators and Representatives, unable to choose between the aforesaid gentlemen, may drop them, and unite upon one of the other aspirants, among whom are the following: Hon. "DICK" THOMPSON, of Terre Haute, long and favorably known as an eminent leader of the Whigs, and afterward of the Republicans, and who at the late Chicago Convention was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions; Hon. H. C. NEWCOMB, a member of the last Legislature, and for several years past editor-in-chief of the Indianapolis *Journal*, in both of which positions he displayed rare ability; Judge HUGHES, at present State Senator, and known as an eminent ex-member of Congress and eminent lawyer; Judge FRAZER, one of the most respected members of the Supreme Court; Hon. JOHN D. DEFREES, Superintendent of the National Printing Bureau, to whose shrewd and judicious management and devoted services the Republicans of Indiana are greatly indebted. All of these gentlemen have plenty of friends and admirers, and their claims are now being urged upon the members of the Legislature by a perfect legion of politicians, who have flocked to Indianapolis from all parts of the State, in order to participate in the Senatorial struggle.

A DEMOCRATIC TRICK.

As in other States where a United States Senator is to be chosen, so here in Indiana certain prominent, but very mischievous and unscrupulous Democratic politicians have taken pains to circulate the rumor that Gen. GRANT has expressed his decided preference in favor of the election of one of the candidates for the Senatorship; as usual, the candidate, whom the authors of this story say is favored by Gen. GRANT, is the most unpopular of all. The whole thing is a malicious canard, invented for the purpose of sowing distrust in the ranks of the Republicans. No more credence deserves the rumor that the Democratic members of the new Legislature will form a coalition with certain Republican State Senators and Representatives, and vote with them for a conservative candidate for the United States Senate, in opposition to the nominee of the regular Republican caucus. The fact is, the Democrats of Indiana are at the present time greatly puzzled as to the course which they are to pursue in regard to national politics. After the ignominious and rather unexpected capitulation of the Late Develin wing of the Democracy of Indiana to the Hendricks wing of the party, McDONALD and the other leaders of the latter deemed it unnecessary for the Indiana Democracy to hold their usual annual State Convention on the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans—the more so as the adoption of a platform would have been fraught with no little difficulty. Some of the prominent leaders of the party are quite willing to drop their hostility to negro suffrage, and declare that, if not from choice, at least as a matter of policy, they are ready to accept universal suffrage, coupled with universal amnesty; most of their brethren, especially the lesser lights, however, it seems, have not yet been educated up to that point by the lessons of the late campaign. Senator HENDRICKS, I have been told, refuses to commit himself one way or the other. What he told his friends, upon his recent return from Washington, in regard to the contemplated attempt of the Democratic leaders to Johnsonize Gen. GRANT, is said to have been disheartening in the extreme; and the tone of our Democratic papers toward the President elect is daily growing more bitter and hostile.

THE CLEM TRIAL.

Some additional developments have recently been made in the case of the State of Indiana vs. Mrs. NANCY E. CLEM. It has been positively ascertained that not only gross perjury was committed by certain witnesses for the defence at the first trial of Mrs. CLEM, but that desperate and successful efforts were made by certain parties, who seem vitally interested in the acquittal of the prisoner, to prevent important witnesses for the State from testifying against Mrs. CLEM. One of these witnesses whose testimony will supply the last link in the chain of circumstantial evidence with which the prosecuting attorney has surrounded the prisoner, has been secured, and will testify at the new trial, which will take place in the course of a few weeks. Public opinion inclines more and more to the belief that the next trial of Mrs. CLEM, despite the efforts made in her behalf by her mysterious friends, will result in her conviction. I almost forgot to mention a little discovery which has greatly lessened the interest taken in the prisoner, notwithstanding the almost universal belief that she is guilty of the heinous crime with which she stands charged. The remarkable fortitude and firmness which she invariably displayed during the whole of her long and exhausting trial, and which, in a delicate little woman, seemed decidedly puzzling, have now been accounted for in a very simple manner. According to the statement of her jailers, Mrs. CLEM is not strictly temperate, but consumes daily a rather large quantity of whisky. She never appeared in court until having first imbibed some old rye. So you see that she is by no means a "psychological enigma," as some correspondents have called her.

"ERIE" IN INDIANA.

The purchase by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company of the Indiana Central Railroad is rather well received by the people of our State, despite the disgust with which the managers of the Erie Railroad are very generally looked upon here. But much as our people dislike them, they are still more afraid of the consolidation of the now competing railroads in this State in the hands of one and the same Company; and the above-mentioned purchase of the Indiana Central Railroad seems to have thwarted the schemes which were already in progress, to place that line under the control of another corporation, which would thereby have been enabled to raise the freight and passenger tariff. W. C.

ARMY REUNION.

Circular to the Officers of the Late Army of the Potomac.

For the purpose of forming an Association of the Army of the Potomac, it is respectfully suggested that all officers who served in that army, and who can conveniently be present, meet at New-York City, on the 22d of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.

The object of the society is identical with the general objects and purposes of similar associations formed by our comrades in arms attached to other armies.

Daniel Butterfield, Craig W. Wadsworth, O. B. Willcox, John C. Caldwell, W. S. Hancock, F. Fessenden, George J. Stannard, Joseph Hooker, A. B. Underwood, A. T. A. Torbert, George G. Meade, John Newton, Charles K. Graham, A. E. Burnside, George L. Hartsuff, John W. Geary, Alfred Pleasonton, J. G. Barnard, H. G. Wright, O. E. Babcock, Horace Porter, George H. Sharpe, George Stoneman, D. E. Sickles, Henry W. Slocum, R. T. Auchmuty, Joshua L. Chamberlain, Franz Sigel, Rufus Ingalls, William B. Franklin, John G. Parke, George Sykes, G. K. Warren, William F. Smith, E. W. Hinks, Gilman Marston, Joseph B. Carr, Silas Casey, Carl Schurz, A. S. Williams, William F. Barry, J. M. Palmer, T. A. Davies, M. R. Patrick, C. Grover, T. Seymour, G. S. Greene, F. C. Barlow, W. W. Averill, T. H. Neill, R. B. Ayres, D. McM. Gregg, J. J. Bartlett, G. E. Paul, G. A. DeRussey, James Barnes, S. P. Heintzelman, D. N. Couch, O. O. Howard, Abner Doubleday, A. A. Humphreys, S. W. Crawford, Gershom Mott, Alexander Shaler, P. H. Sheridan, J. J. Peck, John Gibbon, S. D. Sturgis, L. P. Graham, J. W. Davidson, W. H. Emory, C. Devins, H. Prince, H. J. Hunt, G. W. Getty, William Hays, F. Wheaton, R. Arnold, E. O. Tyler, A. Ames, A. S. Webb, Robert A. Wainwright, George A. Custer, H. E. Dawes(?), A. V. Kautz, E. Upton, W. F. Bartlett, T. W. Egan, R. S. Mackenzie, J. N. Macomb, B. S. Alexander, J. C. Biddle, D. A. Pell, William Cutting, C. A. Whittier, M. W. Keogh, H. F. Halstead, A. Moore, Samuel W. Taylor, H. W. Farrar, Joseph Dickinson, William McMichael, C. Hamlin, J. W. Forsyth, E. B. Parsons, H. J. Biddle, R. S. Pardy(?), E. P. Halstead, W. R. Hopkins, J. S. Godfrey, W. Merritt, B. Gerrard, J. H. Wilson, S. S. Carroll, N. A. Miles, J. D. Fessenden, R. N. Batchelder, W. W. Burns, S. T. Cushing, D. L. Magruder, A. M. Wood, H. C. Weir, Isaac S. Parker, S. H. Bingham, Joseph Smith, C. H. Morgan, J. R. Russell, J. F. Rusling, J. B. Howard, S. B. Bean, Paul Oliver, H. Page, J. Gleason, W. T. Howell, J. V. Furey, R. K. Case, D. D. Wiley, E. B. Dalton, J. H. Taylor, R. B. Marcy, S. Van Vliet, G. G. Sawtelle, L. H. Pierce, J. G. C. Lee, G. W. Bradley, George Bell, T. A. McParlin, O. H. Hart, Adam E. King, F. A. Walker, T. M. Anderson, J. F. Quinby, J. R. Hawley, H. F. Clarke, G. D. Ruggles, Frederick Myers, A. McClellan, Clayton McMichael, James B. Colt, J. P. Droulliard, H. H. Tremaine, W. G. Mitchell, F. C. Newhall, George Meade, J. S. Crosby, M. V. Sheridan, L. Richmond, S. F. Barstow, J. Hancock, George Clendenin, J. Bruce Smith, F. T. Locke, G. B. Halstead, W. E. Mosford(?), C. B. Wagner, J. B. Crittenden, W. G. Le Duc, N. Plato(?), R. R. Corson, H. W. Perkins, S. H. Manning, S. P. Suydam, E. J. Strang, C. S. Mcentee(?), A. Webster, J. R. Coxe, C. McMillan, C. McKeever, D. B. Sacket, J. A. Hardie, N. H. Davis, S. E. Holabird, A. Bliss, P. P. Pitkin, Wm. F. Seville(?), Abram Duryee, Walter Cutting, E. J. Parker, Thos. M. Key, George Wright, E. McK. Hudson, Lloyd Aspinwall, Henry Wilson, J. J. Astor, W. T. H. Brooks, E. B. Potter, Robert B. Potter, Edward Ferrero, Charles Roberts, Joseph S. Smith, G. H. Wright, C. B. Stoughton, D. C. McCallum, H. S. Lansing, J. J. Dana, H. Haupt, W. Dickinson, J. Gilier, Wm. H. Morris, H. S. Cambios, George A. Hicks, Frederick Townsend.

NOTE.—Since this call was contemplated it has been determined, upon general solicitation and advice, to change the place of meeting to New-York City. Notice of the street and number of the building will be published in the daily papers of the 22d of February. It is intended at this meeting merely to make an organization, and fix a date for a reunion at some future time.

MISSISSIPPI.

The June Election and the Rejected Constitution—Letter from Ex-Congressman A. G. Brown.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, Jan. 6.

TERRY, Hinds County, Miss., Jan. 1, 1869.

Hon. E. Barksdale:

DEAR SIR: I was glad to see it announced in your paper, as by authority, that all parties in Mississippi were to be heard before the Congressional Committee on the alleged frauds in the June election. I feared it might be otherwise, and yet I did not see how the gentlemen of the Republican Party could reconcile to their sense of fair dealing, to decide so grave a question on the *ex parte* showing of men deeply prejudiced, and speaking in their own behalf. It must be apparent to every one that, allowing such men to be honest, they are not the most reliable witnesses.

I know nothing of what occurred at the election in any of the counties complained of except Copiah, which is one of the counties in which fraud is alleged to have been committed. I was at Crystal Springs in that county on the day of the election, and saw all that occurred. There was a great deal of good humored excitement, which manifested itself in loud huzzas and in marching through the streets with music and banners. But there was not one particle of intimidation. The colored voters had their own procession—their own music and banners, and displayed as much zeal and a great deal more of hilarity than the whites. The leaders among them were very active and energetic, and used their influence effectively, as the result shows, in getting their colored friends to vote with them. They used no violence or threats of any kind, and whoever charges that either they or the white voters at that box on that day resorted to foul means of any kind to influence or control the election, does in my judgment, and according to my closest observation, charge falsely.

It will be remembered that the Republicans had calculated on a majority at that box. The count showed only two votes for their ticket. A result so astonishing to the leaders of the party, had, I suppose, to be accounted for in some way, and instead of attributing it to the good sense, tact, zeal and energy of the colored Democratic leaders, they commenced, and have ever since kept up a boisterous cry of fraud, intimidation, &c. One of the two persons who voted the Republican ticket was a freedman named HENRY LOTT. The other was a white man. Here is LOTT's statement. He gave it to me in the presence of several gentlemen some months after the election. I took it down in writing and read it to him. He said it was correct:

"I state freely that I voted the Republican ticket at Crystal Springs at the election in June last. No one questioned my right to do so. There were two hundred or more freedmen who voted at that box. I was the only one who cast the Republican ticket, and I did so without difficulty. Since I voted I have not been ill-used but once, and that was by some wild young men who did me no harm. I must say, however, that I have found it very difficult to get employment. I have, in fact, had no home, working about from place to place, and staying not more than a day or two at any one place."

This is LOTT's statement word for word as I took it down at the time and read it to him. It does not sustain the charge of fraud, violence, or intimidation, unless it be assumed that refusing to give employment is intimidation. Congress has gone a great way since we laid down our arms in saying what under threats of pains and penalties we of the South should or should not do. But I doubt if the extremest of the extreme Radical Republicans are prepared to put themselves on the record in favor of compelling us to give employment to people we do not like. If they do, then I humbly submit that they ought to carry the rule out by setting us an example at Washington. When Republican Congressmen vote to give employment to Democrats, whether they be white or black, I shall be ready to consider the question as to their just right to dictate to me what sort of people I shall employ.

It will be borne in mind that the money in the Treasury is taxed out of the people, Republicans and Democrats alike. When the distribution comes the Republicans take it all. Republican Congressmen do not feel it obligatory on them to give employment to Democrats and pay them out of the common Treasury. Then, I pray, with what show of propriety can Republican Congressmen insist that we are in default if we refuse to employ Republican servants, to be paid out of our own private purse? I do not complain that the Republicans employ their own friends and pay them out of the common Treasury. We did so when we had the Government, and we will do so again when we get control of it, as I know we will after a while. But that cannot justify Congress in punishing me or any other man in the State, or the whole State together, because we do not choose to employ people who are inimical to us. I know there is such a thing as seeing the mote that is in our brother's eye and not perceiving the beam that is in our own. But the glaring inconsistency of conduct such as this could not fail to arrest the attention of all men of all parties, if they were not absolutely blinded by passion and prejudice.

I have been in Copiah repeatedly since the election, and have talked freely with large numbers of the most intelligent citizens, and, without an exception, they expressed the greatest anxiety for an opportunity to meet and refute all these charges of fraud, corruption and intimidation. They will hail with delight your announcement that they are to be heard in their own defence. They are eager for investigation. There was a United States officer with a squad of Federal soldiers present at every poll in Copiah County. Let them be examined. Examine men of both races and of both parties. Let the examination be thorough and fair, and my word for it the election will be shown to have been as free from fraud and from every improper influence as any that was ever held in the County of Copiah.

I do not know many of the leading men in Congress. The few that I do know well, I am satisfied, will do us justice if our case is fairly laid before them. Among them are WILSON of Massachusetts, WADE, TRUMBULL, and CHANDLER of the Senate, and BINGHAM of the House. Our people have been made to believe that these gentlemen are our enemies, and that they are pursuing us in a malignant spirit through a mere love of vengeance. I know them well, and I do not concur in that opinion. They know that we fought them like men. Convince them that when we laid down our arms we did so in good faith; that when we confessed our defeat we acknowledged the permanent overthrow of slavery and of the right of secession—and that we are now sincerely desirous of resuming our position in the Federal Union, not to disturb its harmony, but to contribute all our energies, mental and physical, to its lasting prosperity. Do this, and the Republican leaders I have named, and doubtless many others, will be as ready to receive us as we are to be received. But I am asked how are we to convince them. I answer, *by acknowledging our own weakness and the power of the Government; by a strict compliance with the terms of reconstruction proposed by Congress.* That is all. We shall have it to do. Then why not do it without so much mouthing and hesitation? Do we not perceive that it is this very mouthing and hesitation that keeps alive the suspicion that we are not loyal? And this renders our situation more critical, not to say day by day more desperate.

I am willing to have it known at Washington, as it is at home, that I opposed the ratification of the Constitution submitted at the June election, not because it conformed to the "Congressional plan," but *distinctly, because it did not.* Whenever a Constitution is submitted in strict conformity to that or any similar "plan" Congress may propose, I will advocate its ratification. For be it known, that I acknowledge the power and *the right* of Congress, speaking for the conqueror, to dictate terms to the conquered. If in doing this it violates the Federal Constitution, our appeal is to the Supreme Court. If it violates the laws of humanity, our appeal is to the judgment of the world. Beyond these appeals, we are absolutely without a remedy. We tried the bullet and lost—we tried the ballot and lost again. I cannot be mistaken in supposing that a very large majority of our thoughtful and deserving people concur with me in the opinion that we can do nothing but submit, and as we have it to do, 'twere better to do it quickly.

Very truly your obedient servant,

A. G. BROWN.

The Proposed Enfranchisement of the Massachusetts Indians.

From the Springfield Republican, Jan. 11.

The enfranchisement of the Indians of Massachusetts, recommended by Gov. CLAFLIN in his address, is a matter that for many years has claimed attention. But the number of the so-called Indians being small, their condition tolerably satisfactory to themselves, and the obstacles in the way of their complete enfranchisement being thought considerable, nothing has been done, except to have their numbers, condition, &c., reported from time to time to the Legislature. This was done last year by the Board of Charities, under an order of the House of Representatives, introduced in 1867 by Mr. BIRD, who for many years has been their friend and champion. He himself made a report on their disabilities in 1849, and his friend, JOHN MILTON EARLE, made a still more complete report in 1860. It appears that the whole number of Indians and their descendants, who are mostly mixed with African blood, is no more than 1,600 in the State, while the so-called "plantation tribes" number 1,300. Of these the most important are the Marshpee Indians, near Barnstable, numbering some 100, the Herring Pond Tribe, in Sandwich, numbering less than 100, the Gay Head Tribe of Martha's Vineyard, about 200, and the other Vineyard Indians, who do not exceed 200. Beside these there are fragments of the Natick, Punkapog, Fall River, Hassonamisco and Dudley Tribes, who are under the guardianship of the State, but rather as paupers than as communities. Among them all there is probably not an Indian of pure blood, for they have intermarried for so many generations with negroes, Kanakas and men of all nationalities, that their genealogy is hopelessly mixed up. They are all recognized, however, as descendants of the former owners of the soil of Massachusetts, and they still own nearly 20,000 acres of land, chiefly at Marshpee and on the Vineyard. This property they are not allowed to alienate, nor are they required to pay taxes, nor allowed to vote, except in their own communities, which are managed under a sort of town organization. The State expends for them annually for the support of schools and ministers, for the care of their property, the relief of the poor, &c., upward of $4,000, and their own local taxation pays the rest of their expenses. They are generally poor, and many of them are indolent; but some are thrifty farmers, seamen and laborers, and there is as much intelligence in their communities as among the generality of the colored population of the country.

It is now proposed to make them voters and taxpayers, on the same footing as the other people of the State. This was recommended by Mr. BIRD twenty years ago, by Mr. EARLE in 1860, and by Mr. SANBORN last year. The recommendation of the Governor, seconded in the Legislature by Mr. BIRD, will probably lead to their complete enfranchisement.

Meeting of the New-Jersey Legislature To-Day.

From the Newark Advertiser, Jan. 11.

The ninety-third session of the New-Jersey Legislature will convene at Trenton to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Democracy having a clear working majority in both houses, there will be no delay in the organization. In the Senate, Mr. LITTLE, of Monmouth, will be reëlected President, and Mr. CORNISH, of Warren, Secretary. In the House the position of Speaker seems to be accorded to Mr. LEON ABBETT, of Hudson, who now enters upon his third term after an intermission of two years, he having been a leading member of the Assembly in 1865 and 1866. Mr. ALEXANDER M. JOHNSTON, of Mercer, will be reëlected Clerk. The only seat in dispute is that of Senator TORREY, Republican, of Ocean County, which is contested by his Democratic opponent, on the ground of ineligibility, owing to Mr. TORREY's not having lived a sufficient length of time in the county, as is alleged.

The third and final message of Gov. WARD will be communicated to the Legislature upon its organization. Mr. RANDOLPH, the Governor elect, will be inaugurated on Tuesday, the 19th. The election for United States Senator, to succeed Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, will take place early in the session, when Hon. JOHN P. STOCKTON will be elected to the position. It is understood, however, that the Democracy of East Jersey, which constitutes the majority of the party in power, in consenting to the election of Mr. STOCKTON, do so with the expectation that the naming of the successor to Senator CATTELL will be accorded to this section of the State.

The exclusive privileges of the joint companies having expired by limitation, Jan. 1, 1869, an extensive field is left open for railroad enterprises and legislation, and already the rumors of an attempt by Commodore VANDERBILT to procure a charter for a competing line through the State have been revived. The transfer of various railroad privileges, the "Erie Railroad war," the question of Riparian Rights, will all be fruitful of disputes and legislation.

Conversations with Powers the American Sculptor—Lecture by Rev. Dr. Bellows in Brooklyn.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered a lecture in the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn, last evening, in behalf of the Liberal Christian Union, his subject being "Conversations with Powers the American Sculptor in Florence." He explained that the lecture had been prepared while he was in Florence last April, at the invitation of one of his parishioners to sit for his bust at the studio of Mr. POWERS. While he gave POWERS five sittings for his bust, he was determined to take the sculptor himself. The first of the points the Doctor obtained was the sculptor's ideas of measurement, next of expression. POWERS had been much oppressed by going to Rome and making hurried visits; he also confessed to much embarrassment by the extravagant praises of his countrymen at Rome in America, causing more to be expected from him than he could perform. Until he went to Rome and spent his time leisurely he did not intend to return to America. The Greeks trusted to knowledge for their art, and trusted to art for their knowledge. The animals' noses were unlike those of men. The noses of men pointed downward to the ground; those of animals upward. POWERS was content to come a little nearer nature every day, but so far as his idealizing of nature was concerned that was a matter immeasurably beyond his ability. POWERS had resolved to use his art to conceal art and to interpret nature—to make truth in art his standard. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS once sat for his bust, and during his sittings he (the sculptor) was careful not to hold conversation with him for fear of betraying his own ignorance, but on one occasion he ventured to relate an anecdote of a work of art to Mr. ADAMS, and when he had concluded, the President said, "yes, it's a good story, but you have not got it precisely correct," and he went on to tell it in his peculiarly eloquent manner, and "I," said POWERS, "came to the conclusion that Mr. ADAMS could not be told much he was not already well informed of." The conversations ran through the five sittings and they reveal various and interesting points, which as they came from the lips of the sculptor unfolded the simple means by which he caught the rules by which he, during his career, had accomplished his grand works of art. POWERS, during the third sitting, gave a succinct and telling account of his early life and experience in his American home, at Cincinnati. He thought that American artists—painters—might lose no advantage by remaining at home, for all countries have their own skies, their own colors and shades; for instance, it would be wrong to introduce Italian skies to American landscape. As to sculpture it is different; the human form is the same everywhere. Models in New-York would cost many dollars, while in Florence they are obtained for but a few cents. The lecturer closed by giving a brief account of POWERS' statement of his religious education and his present religious convictions, which were of the Trinitarian order, and revealed an unwavering belief in the divinity of Christ. Dr. BELLOWS could not agree with Mr. POWERS, but not desiring to have any controversy shifted the subject of conversation back to art. The lecture, although lengthy, was listened to with the most marked attention by the highly appreciative audience.

"Eyes"—Lecture by Dr. Hall.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather last evening quite a large audience of young people, and many older ones, assembled in the Mission Chapel of the Brick Church, in Thirty-fifth-street, to listen to a lecture by Rev. Dr. HALL, of the Nineteenth-street Presbyterian Church. The reverend lecturer took for his subject "Eyes," and handled it throughout in a manner both entertaining and instructive. He referred to some of the numerous instances in which the term is applied to things inanimate as well as animals, such as the eye of a needle, the eye of the wind, into which, from time immemorial, ships had been sailing, yet leaving it unharmed as before, and the eye of the law, which, he said, was sometimes remarkable for peculiar eccentricity of vision. It could sometimes discern things even as small as a purse or a pocket handkerchief in crime, but fail to see things even as large as a barrel of whisky. 'Tis said also that into this eye dust has been thrown, and was strangely effective, especially if gold dust. He then described at length the construction of the eye, compared it with the most perfect products of science, the idea of which was borrowed from it, and after illustrating at considerable length the peculiar adaptation not only of the human eye to all necessities of man, but also the eyes of the lower orders of animals, birds and fishes, to the various necessities of their existence he drew, in conclusion, the moral inferences therefrom tending to show the wisdom and goodness of the Creator, who made all things for good, and who he prayed might open the eyes of their understanding to reflect the beams of the Son of Righteousness.

THE QUEER WILL CASE.

Further Developments in the Carrick Will Case at Paterson—How Mrs. Carrick and Jones Kept Watch for the Robbers.

According to appointment, the celebrated Carrick will case, the early action in which has been already reported in the TIMES, was again called on yesterday at the Passaic County Circuit Court, Paterson, before Judge BEDLE and Associate Justices. The action, we repeat, was brought to set aside the will and codicil of a wealthy old Scotchman named ROBERT CARRICK, who during his lifetime had amassed property to the value of about $180,000, and who on his death-bed had bequeathed $60,000 to his wife, other sums to relatives, and a sum of $10,000 to HARRY [illegible] JONES, a detective officer whom Mrs. CARRICK had married a few days after the demise of her husband. About ten years since Mrs. CARRICK, then Miss STEDMAN, was sent over by some friends in Scotland to act in the capacity of servant to the old gentleman, then approaching his 70th year and gradually becoming paralyzed. She had not been long discharging her duties as servant when Mr. CARRICK conceived such an affection for her that he "took her to wife." For some years before his decease he had made several wills, by which he left legacies to friends and relatives, but by a codicil to his last testament, dated February, 1867, he revoked many of those legacies, and substituted in their stead a bequest to Mr. JONES, and the caveators, or relatives and friends who had been thus treated, claim that his wife exercised such an undue influence over him, that his last will and codicil were consequently void. The case came on for hearing before Judge BEDLE a week since, and all the evidence in reference to the matter given. The suit was argued yesterday by Senator HOPPER and Mr. McWILLIAMS, who, in their statements, mentioned the following facts in addition to those already published: In the Summer of 1866 a burglary was committed in Mr. CARRICK's house, but Officers JONES and GRAUL getting information of the matter, immediately succeeded in discovering one of the burglars and pursued him, and in the chase, the burglar turned round and fired a pistol at Officer GRAUL, narrowly missing him. GRAUL, however, had the misfortune of being a married man, and this, argued the counsel, was the reason for his not having been mentioned in the will. Thenceforward Mr. JONES became a constant visitor to the house, so constant indeed, and so well received by Mrs. CARRICK, that one witness, SOUL LEE, said: "We expected Mr. JONES to be boss after Mr. CARRICK's death, and he was in reality boss before. He was a frequent visitor; left sometimes at 7 o'clock in the evening, and on one occasion I saw him leaving at 4 o'clock in the morning; he left frequently at that hour; when he left at that early hour in the morning I was told by Mrs. CARRICK that he was watching for robbers, and that she was watching with him; two months before Mr. CARRICK's death saw Mrs. CARRICK and Mr. JONES sitting all alone in a room, about midnight, engaged in conversation and laughing, and from their noise it did not appear they were watching for robbers. On another occasion a Mr. PENNINGTON slept in the house, and in the morning he found his door locked, evidently done so by some one outside. Counsel contrasted that evidence of witness, in reference to the woman's conduct, with a statement made by Mrs. CARRICK in the case before the master, that it pained her to find her poor deceased husband spoken of by parties as he had been. Mr. CARRICK had always been fond of his sister JEANNETTE, and yet before his death he wrote a letter forbidding her to come and see him, and refused to mention her in his will, thus showing that the man had decided imbecility of mind. The objection to seeing his relative was, that for reasons he could then receive no company, and his wife was in a poor state of health. A visit was made to his house by a relative, but in consequence of some rumors abroad in reference to an improper intimacy between her and JONES, she wrote the detective a letter, asking him to see her in a public street in Paterson, in order that some explanations might be made, and this letter JONES gave to Mrs. CARRICK, who in return showed it to Mr. CARRICK, at the same time stating that the letter was merely soliciting an assignation. The consequence was the relative was ejected from the premises, the reason alleged being that she was vulgar and eat too much. In reference to the question of imbecility, counsel read the evidence of Mr. PENNINGTON, to the effect that Mr. CARRICK had stated that Mr. ROGERS had left to his credit $500,000, and also alluded to the fact, that for some whimsical reason, Mr. CARRICK had fallen out with his lifelong friend and agent, Mr. PIGOTT. Counsel having referred to the efforts of Mrs. CARRICK to obtain full control of her husband's property before his decease, concluded by asking that the last will and testament be quashed.

Mr. WOODRUFF will speak to-day on the part of the proponents of the will. The evidence on his side, as to the man's sanity, is quite strong; and it is supposed that the testimony given thus far, is not sufficient to justify the setting aside of the will and codicil.

Children's Aid Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society was held last evening, at their rooms, No. 8 East Fourth-street—the President, *pro tem.*, HOWARD POTTER, Esq., in the chair; C. L. BRACE, Secretary. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Messrs. GEORGE C. WARD and D. WILLIS JAMES were unanimously chosen trustees, (to fill vacancies). The reports stated that 126 boys, 42 girls, 18 men and 9 women were provided with homes and employment in the West during the month. The average attendance at 19 industrial schools was 2,332. At the Newsboys' Lodging-house, No. 49 Park-place, 5,084 lodgings and 6,127 meals had been furnished; nightly average attendance, 163. Seventy-eight boys were provided with homes, and 99 boys saved $221 62. The Girls' Lodging-house, No. 126 Bleecker-street, furnished 1,181 lodgings and 3,115 meals, and provided places and employment for 29 girls. The nightly average attendance was 37. The Sixteenth Ward Lodging-house, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, furnished 2,314 lodgings and 3,836 meals; nightly average attendance, 77. Five boys were restored to friends. The Phelps Lodging-house, No. 327 Rivington-street, sheltered about 53 boys each night, provided 3 boys with places, and furnished 1,692 lodgings and 1,40[illegible] meals. Cottage-place Reading Room, No. 204 Bleecker-street; nightly average attendance about fifty. First Ward Reading Room, No. 50 Trinity-place; nightly average attendance about forty. Sixteenth Ward Reading Room, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street; nightly average attendance about twenty-seven. Thirteenth Ward Reading Room, No. 321 Rivington-street; nightly average attendance about thirty.

Reports from the visitors and agents were read, giving many interesting incidents connected with the work. The Secretary related the history of a young man who had lately visited them, and who was provided with a Western home eleven years ago, and who has been a pastor of a Congregational Church for the last three years.

Meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art.

This Association, which has recently received its charter of incorporation, met last night at their new rooms, corner of Third-avenue and Seventh-street, DR. JOHN GRISCOM in the chair.

There were present the following members: Rev. Dr. PRIME, O'REILLY, RICHARDS, LODER, ROSEVILLE, DUGDALE, WILLIAMS, [illegible], and Dr. LEE. A motion was made and carried that Mr. DUGDALE be elected Recording Secretary *pro tem.* Mr. DUGDALE thereupon proceeded to read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

The principal business of the Association was the transfer of the property of the old Association to the Board of Trustees of the incorporation.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was deferred to the next regular meeting of the Association.

Dr. GRISCOM stated that he had intended, but regretted being unable to do so, to bring before the notice of the members last evening, a new invention for applying the vapor of water to heating purposes. He said if the invention were all he believed it to be, it would be one of the most economical means of cooking, and therefore a blessing to the poor, that could be imagined. The apparatus in question will be brought before the Association on the next night of meeting.

Dr. LEE, late of England, was elected a member by unanimous vote.

Bedford-Avenue Reformed Church.

The new edifice which has been erected on Bedford-avenue at the corner of Clymer-street, E. D., is fast approaching completion. Meantime the services of the church, held in the chapel in Division-avenue, are attended by overflowing congregations. Rev. Dr. PORTER appears to be gaining ground, and when the new church shall be finished there will be a large congregation to fill it. The contracts for the interior of the new edifice have all been given out. The ladies of the church have, from the proceeds of several fairs, saved a sum sufficient to provide elegant upholstery for the pews throughout, and the young misses connected with the church are prepared to provide all the furnishings of the pulpit. The galleries are to be fitted up in the opera-box style, and the woodwork throughout will be black walnut. The contract for the organ has been given to JARDINE, of New-York, and with all the appurtenances, that instrument will cost about $6,000 or $7,000. It is expected that the house will be opened for public worship about the month of June. The present admirable spirit of harmony and mutual good feeling which prevails in the congregation promises to make Dr. PORTER's church a happy place of meeting in the future.

Hell Gate Obstructions.

Mr. SHELBOURNE, who is to blast out the bottom of Hell Gate, and make the dangerous current more easy than ever, has, during the past week, tried his drilling machine under water, and found that it answers his expectations. It was predicted that when he submerged his steam-hose the steam would be condensed by the water. The drilling to be done will require the submersion of about twenty-five feet of hose. The machine has worked perfectly with forty-five feet of hose under water. As the currents interfere somewhat with the process, he will drill only a few hours each day at slack water, and he will commence as soon as the weather permits. The explosive material to be used is nitro-glycerine.

Masonic.

The first anniversary of the Manhattan Lodge No. 494, Independent Order of Good Templars, was celebrated at Cooper Institute last night. In spite of the weather, the hall was three-quarters filled, and a large proportion of those present were ladies. The entertainment consisted of music, addresses, a laughing-gas exhibition and tableaux vivants. The music was well suited to the occasion. Mr. JOHN A. TAYLOR's address commenced with a courteous but not egotistic allusion to Rev. LEONARD W. BACON's pamphlet on the failures of the temperance movement. The speaker was unable to see any failures. The Good Templars, he said, numbered now 800 Lodges, with 75,000 members. The great number of wailing orphans and widows, made such by the intemperance of fathers and husbands, he regarded also as somewhat a refutation of such sophistical arguments as Rev. Mr. BACON had offered. He proclaimed the purpose of Good Templarism to be "the total extinction of intoxicating liquors as a beverage," which he expected to accomplish, "not in a day, nor a week, nor a year, and possibly not in a century." He urged his brethren and sisters to renewed effort. On the whole, the speech was not only earnest, but sensible, from the Good Templar point of view.

The laughing gas produced its usual effects on inhalers and lookers-on. The tableaux vivants, owing to the length of the preceding exercises, came late, and were exhibited, necessarily, with haste.

West-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article on West-street, under the head of "Minor Topics," you speak of the insufficiency of that street, want of width, &c. The fault is not in the street, but the squatting occupants, who have taken possession of the City property in direct violation of law, and for which they do not pay any rents. West-street, from the Battery to Hammond-street, will be, when built to the exterior line prescribed by law, 110 feet wide, but it is reduced nearly one-third in width by these illegal structures of foreign and native squatters, all of whom have been notified, and some are being sued.

I have lately applied to the foremen of two Grand Juries to have the Grand Jurors examine and report on these nuisances, but without success so far; but, as "I never mean to give it up so," they (the nuisances) will be "fetched" yet. G. W. B.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.—Sergt. WM. H. LEFFERTS, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, President of the Police Mutual Aid Association in this City, yesterday submitted the following as his second annual report of the proceedings of the Association during the past twelve months, from Jan. 11, 1868, to Jan. 9, 1869: *Benefit Fund*—Receipts—Collections from members, $31,177. Disbursements—Paid to the families of thirty-two deceased members, $31,177. *Contingent Fund.*—Receipts—Collections from members, $95 70. Disbursements—Printing, stationery, &c., $84 01. Balance, $11 69. The Association has lost twenty-six members by death during the past year. The annual election of officers was held on Saturday, when Sergt. LEFFERTS was unanimously reëlected President, and Officer HENRY WHEELER, of the Sanitary squad, was elected Secretary.

BURIED IN A SEWER.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while a number of laborers were engaged in digging a sewer in Eighty-third-street, near Second-avenue, the earth caved in, and JOHN McCANN and JAMES McCANN were completely buried. Those who had escaped quickly unearthed the entombed men, when JOHN was found to have his leg broken and the foot of JAMES was badly crushed. The injured men were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital by the Twenty-third Precinct Police.

LECTURE FOR THE HOME FOR AGED PERSONS.—Miss ANNA DICKINSON lectures to-night at the Cooper Institute for the benefit of the Home for Aged Persons. This charity, situated in Forty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue, has now about eighty inmates, and is supported by voluntary contributions.

FIRE-ESCAPE ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon ERNEST KAHLE, a little boy, while playing on the sidewalk, was struck on the head by a bar of iron, which fell from the fire-escape which was being attached to No. 187 Spring-street. His skull was found to be fractured, and he was cared for by his parents.

BADLY SCALDED.—ANNA [illegible], a child 20 months old, was badly scalded yesterday afternoon at the residence of its parents, No. 229 East Third-street, by a kettle of boiling water falling from a stove upon her neck.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last evening Mrs. QUIGLEY died suddenly at No. 113 West Forty-sixth-street. It was the second case of the kind in the house during the day. The Coroner was notified.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—In the Hudson County Court of Sessions, yesterday, Judges RANDOLPH, QUAIFE and STURGES presiding, the case of JAMES O'CONNELL and PATRICK WALSH was brought up and disposed of by the conviction and sentence of the prisoners. They were charged with stealing an overcoat on the night of the 2d inst., from JAMES WALLACE, a boatman, who was lodged in the Hoboken Police Station for drunkenness. The prisoners were lodgers at the Police Station, and during the night robbed the boatman of his coat. They were sentenced to an imprisonment of twenty days each in the County Jail.....SCOTT MORTIMER, a young freedman, was found guilty of stealing a quantity of rope from the dock of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, in Jersey City. He was sentenced to twenty days in the County Jail.....PATRICK DONNELLY, a discharged soldier of the United States Army, was charged with a violent assault upon his father. As it appeared that the prisoner was partially insane, by reason of inordinate drink, his sentence was suspended and he was discharged.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF TWO LADIES.—Two ladies, Miss LOUISA COOK and Miss JANE VREELAND, residing in South Second-street, Jersey City, became tired of life last week, and resolved to quit it together. A quantity of morphine was procured from a drug-store in New-York, and on Saturday evening the two determined to take the last leap together. The morphine was swallowed—two heavy doses—but before the drug had taken its full effect the ungovernable tongues of the departing females betrayed their rashness, and, as their friends had no desire to lose them thus, without preparation, the services of a physician (Dr. SMART) were secured, and a desperate effort was made to destroy the effect of the poison. By the use of a stomach-pump and antidotes the two women were restored to life, when they vehemently declared their wish and their purpose to quit this life and their indignation that they were frustrated.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—A grocery store in Clinton-street, Hudson City, which is owned and occupied by Mr. FREDERICK MOHLMAN, received a visit on Saturday evening from two notorious characters, named LAWRENCE WALSH and THOMAS MURPHY. They at once commenced to use abusive language to the proprietor, and to break in the doors and windows of the house. Two men, named THOMAS CROW and FRANCIS CAMPBELL, who attempted to quiet the marauders, were brutally and dangerously beaten, and the proprietor, Mr. MOHLMAN, was also severely handled. The two men were finally arrested, and were yesterday morning committed by Justice ALDRIDGE for trial.

ESSEX COUNTY COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions at Newark, yesterday, JOHN [illegible], tried for burglary, was acquitted; JAS. BURNS pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was fined $30 and costs; JOHN FREUND pleaded guilty to a charge of breaking, and had his sentence suspended; PETER FARLEY pleaded guilty to petit larceny, sentence suspended; THOMAS ELLIOTT pleaded guilty to two charges of larceny, was fined $10; JOHN FREUND pleaded not guilty to two charges of assault and battery; HUGH CUSICK, JOHN FORTIN and PATRICK KENNEDY, were tried for assault and battery, and were acquitted; WM. EHRENBURG charged with petit larceny, pleaded not guilty.

QUACKS IN NEW-JERSEY.—At a late meeting of the Hudson County Medical Society, two bills were prepared to be presented to the Legislature for the protection of the lives of the people of Hudson County, against the incompetent physicians and druggists. It was stated that owing to the proximity of Hudson County to New-York, a countless throng of quacks, abortionists and ignorant apothecaries had floated over to this side for sustenance, and that less than half of the practicing physicians in the county were graduates of medical colleges. In Hoboken, as an instance in point, the fact was ascertained that out of seventeen physicians only seven were graduates of medicine, while there was a small army of abortionists and obscure quacks who could not be enumerated.

BOY MISSING.—A lad named WILLIAM FITZSIMMONS, aged 16 years, was sent to the Post Office in Hoboken on Saturday last by his employers, Messrs. MEEHAN & Co., with a $5 bill in his possession. Since then he has not been heard from, and as he was known to be strictly honest, it is feared that he has been enticed away and foully dealt with.

A NEW PROJECT FOR A SHIP CANAL.—The project of connecting Newark with New-York by a ship canal will be brought up before the next Legislature, with the view of obtaining an act of incorporation. The most favorable route is a straight line from the Passaic River, at a point in the lower part of Newark, to Communipaw.

NEW AVENUES.—The Commissioners appointed under an act of the last Legislature to lay out new avenues in Hudson County, will, it is said, make a report to the Board of Freeholders, at their next meeting, recommending the laying out of three avenues in the northern part of the county—two in Bergen and one in Bayonne.

FIRE IN BELLEVILLE.—A fire broke out yesterday morning, at about 3:30 o'clock, in the grocery store of Mr. JOSEPH L. WHITFIELD, in Belleville. The fire extended to two buildings adjoining, occupied by Mr. WILLIAM T. JACKSON and by Mr. JOHN W. BOW, which were, together with the building in which the fire originally broke out, entirely consumed. The loss was about $10,000.

NEWS IN BRIEF.—The "Social Turners" of Newark have purchased, at a cost of $4,000, two lots on Plane-street, Newark, on which they will erect a building for the use of the society.....The late thaw has broken up the ice in the Passaic River, so that navigation is again open between Newark and New-York.

THE ESSEX PUBLIC ROAD BOARD.—The citizens of South Orange held a public meeting on Saturday evening, at which resolutions were introduced and adopted, declaring the act which created the Essex Public Road Board as arbitrary, unjust and unnecessary, and urging its repeal.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 11—11 A. M.

Consols were at [illegible] for money, and [illegible] for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at [illegible].

Stocks steady. Erie, [illegible]; Illinois, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 11—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firmer, and the sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations: Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, [illegible].

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 11.

Turpentine, [illegible] ℔ cwt.

Calcutta Linseed in demand.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 11—1 P. M.

Consols [illegible] for both money and account. The Stock market is steady. Erie came at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Lard firm. Bacon, [illegible] ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Tallow, [illegible] ℔ cwt. Turpentine, [illegible] ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil, [illegible] ℔ ton.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 11.

Calcutta Linseed, [illegible] ℔ ton.

HAVRE, Monday, Jan. 11.

COTTON—The market is excited both on the spot and to arrive; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, [illegible] ℔ cwt.; Low Middlings, afloat, [illegible] ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 11—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at [illegible] for both money and the account.

United States Five-twenties, [illegible]. Stocks steady; Eries, [illegible]; Illinois, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 11—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active at an advance of a fraction. Middling Uplands on the spot, [illegible]; to arrive, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, [illegible]. The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed dull.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 11—4:30 P. M.

Tallow, [illegible] ℔ cwt.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 11.

Bourse quiet; Rentes, [illegible].

HAVRE, Monday, Jan. 11—Evening.

Cotton closed quiet; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, [illegible]; Low Middling, to arrive, [illegible].

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 11.

Exchange on New-York firm and unchanged. FLOUR active for low and medium grades; other grades are nominal; [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 11.

TOBACCO dull. COTTON advancing; Low Middling, [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 11.

COTTON easier; declined [illegible]; Middlings, [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 11.

COTTON steady; Middlings Uplands, [illegible]

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 11.

FLOUR firm at $7 75@$8. [illegible]

OSWEGO, Monday, Jan. 11.

FLOUR unchanged, with only a moderate demand; [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 11.

FLOUR dull; [illegible]

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 11.

COTTON very firm; Middlings, [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Jan. 11.

FLOUR dull and weak at unchanged rates. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 11.

TOBACCO—Sales 41 hhds. [illegible]

TOLEDO, Monday, Jan. 11.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT declining; [illegible]

MEMPHIS, Monday, Jan. 11.

COTTON quiet at 28c.@28¼c.; [illegible]

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 11.

The supply of CATTLE is liberal, with a light demand, and prices have dropped off [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 11.

BEEF CATTLE in fair demand; [illegible]

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Jan. 11.

COTTON firm; Sales, 1,300 bales [illegible]

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Jan. 11.

COTTON opened quiet and closed firm; [illegible]

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Jan. 11.

COTTON market quiet and firm; [illegible]

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Jan. 11.

COTTON dull and nominal, but holders generally firm; [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Jan. 11.

CRUDE TURPENTINE active [illegible] COTTON, [illegible] for Middlings.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 11.

Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 104¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Gold, [illegible].

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of New-York....Dec. 29....Liverpool....New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

[illegible]

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

[illegible]

Departure of Foreign Mails.

[illegible]

Supplementary mail for mail steamer on the pier, [illegible] Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Nassau, Bermuda, &c., by the [illegible] close at [illegible] A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

[illegible]

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 11.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 11.—The steamship America, from New-York, has arrived.

WINTER
CLOTHING!
LARGE STOCK OF SUPERB GOODS STILL ON HAND, AND NOT TO BE CARRIED OVER; WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD TO PROFIT! THE BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER AFFORDED FOR A SUPPLY OF THE FINEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Stylish Overcoats - - - $13 00
Stylish Pea-Jackets - - - 10 00
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,
OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF
JURGENSEN, NARDIN, JACOT, SALTZMAN, [illegible], GIRARD, FRODSHAM, [illegible], HARRISON, TAYLOR, &c.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF AMERICAN
WATCHES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA. [illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.